

Bombay Gazette

Volume 34. Wednesday, December 24, 1823. No.

Advertisement. Advertisement.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's, and the Hon'ble Company's Military Civil and Marine Services to a Ball and Supper, on the 1st of January at nine o'Clock.

BRUCE SETON,
A. D. C.

Proclamation.

BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Wednesday the Seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden, a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of December in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT Sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissary General's Office for the Supply of the undermentioned materials required for the Construction of a Panopticon.

The Tenders to express the Rate of Articles per Candy (or 560lbs) or Maund (28lbs.) Of the smaller articles the rate to be stated per number.

Tenders will be received either for the whole or for part of the materials. The whole of the materials to be delivered within six weeks from the date of the acceptance of the Tender. The materials to be subject to the approval of the Commissariat.

The articles to be delivered near the Jew's Burying Ground and into the charge of the Civil Engineer. No Tenders will be received after noon of the 10th January 1824.

Security must be given for the performance of the Contract.

List of the different articles required for Building the Penitentiary.

- 12,000 Matoonga Baskets.
- 6,000 Candies Course Chunam,
- 5,400 Candies sand,
- 1,700 Brass Rough Stone,
- 5,000 Earthen Pots,
- 2,600 Earthen Condies,
- 500 Wooden Ghumels to hold the Chunam,
- 5 Maunds Bengal Twine,
- 5,000 Maunds fine Chunam,
- 200 Large Brushes,
- 5,000 Cocoanut Shells,
- 3,000 Brooms,
- 75 Pair Garnet Hinges,
- 36 Door Locks,
- 40 Pair Round Bolts,
- 10 Maunds Two pointed nails,
- 180 Do. Europeanails of 3 by 4 Inches,
- 10 Do. Chalk,
- 168 Corge large Rafters,
- 40 Corge middle Rafters,
- 10 Do. small Rafters,
- 20 Do. Dooka Rafters,
- 400 Maunds Cor,
- 100 Do. Jagree,
- 100 Do. Googul,
- 100 Do. Cauth,
- 50 Do. Parabs,
- 50 Parabs Galnut,
- 5,700 Flagstones,
- 43 Maunds Steel,
- 40 Do. Batten Nails,

- 40 Do. Europe Nails of 5
- 800,000 Tiles,
- 2000 Ridge Tiles,
- 1½ Maund Red Oaker,
- 50 Corge Heady Plank,
- 12 Pair Iron Round Bolts, of 7 Inches,
- 2000 Covets Dungaree,
- 60 Pair Balcony Hinges of 12 Inches,
- 10 Pair Iron Spring Bolts of 18 Inches,
- 33 Pair do. of 6 Inches,
- 110 Pair Balcony Hinges of 10 Inches,
- 1 Maund Brass Wire,
- 21 Pound Copper Sheet,
- 25 Do. Copper Wire,
- 50 Maunds Dammer,
- 80 Do. Oil,
- 1000 Wonda Wood,
- 600 Border Stone,
- 75 Pair Hook Hinges,
- 36 Pad Locks,
- 10 Maund Mineral Brown Paint,
- 2000 Covets Red Mat,
- 20 Tubs,
- 40 Pickaxes,
- 60 Hoes,
- 30 Iron Crow Bars,
- 9 Large Hammers,

J. MOLESWORTH.

Assist. Com. Genl.

BOMBAY,
COM. GENL'S. OFFICE,
16th December 1823.

ભદ્રેશ્વર

ખખર.શીખાંથી.આપીફિયલે*

પશાતાવાડ.ધર.ખાંધવા.શાહ
ફેલ.ભદ્રેશ્વર.કીધેલો.શાંખાંત.ભે
હફિએ.તે.પુરો.પાડવાનાં.મોજેર.
કીધેલાં.કંતરાજ.ખતરો.કમેશારી
જંતરલની.આશીશમો.લેશે*

ખતે.તે.કંતરાજ.પતર.મધે.

દર.ખાંડી.૧નો.ખખર.૫૬૦
રતલનો.મથ.૫૫૫.૨૦૫નાં
મંભાનો.ભાવ.૫૫૫.૨૦૫નાં*

અને યલો નશોનો ગાલ
ની ની નો નો લખી ન
વધો*

શાધલો શામાંન આ
પતર કરી આપ
શો ને લેશે * અને થોડો શામાંન
આપવાનું કરી આપશે ને પાલ
લેશે *

અને ને દીનથી ને કંતરાજ
પતર કબુલ થાઈ ને તારીખથી
૬ અઠવાડીઆં મો શામાંન હવા
લે કરવો ને હઈ*

અને ફ શામાંન કમેશારી
ટને પરશોન પડતો ને હઈ* અને ફ
શામાંન હામી કુદી લોકોનાં કબ
રશામાંન આગલ પોહોયાડીને
શીવીલ હંજની અરને હવાલે કર
વો* અને ફ કંતરાજ પતર તારીખ
૧૦ મી નંનેવારી ૧૮૨૪ ને દી
ને ખપોરશ્રી લેશે ને હવાર પછે
લેશે નહીં*

અને ફ કંતરાજ પુર પાડવા
શાફ નંમીન આપવો ને હશે*

પશતાવાનુ ઘર ખાંધ
વાશાફ જુદો જુદો શામાં
ને હશે ને હની ટો પ *

૧૨૨૦૦ મી કુદીની ટો પલી ખો*
૬૦૦૦ મી કુદી નડો ચુનો*
૫૪૦૦ ખાંડી રેતી*

૧૭૦૦ ખરાશ ખાંધ કાંમનાં
પથર*

૫૦૦૦ મટોરીની ધાધરો*
૨૬૦૦ મટોરીની કુડી ખો*
૫૦૦ ચુનો નરવાની લાક
ડાંની ધમેલો*

૫ માલ ખંગાલી શ્રમલી
૫૦૦૦ માલ જીલો ચુનો*
૨૦૦ મોટા ખરશ*

૫૦૦૦ નારીખલનાં છલાં*
૩૦૦૦ નાકુ*

૭૫ ભેડી ગારનીટ મીલ
ગારાં*

૩૬ દરવાજાનાં ટાલાં*
૪૦ ભેડા ગોલ ખોલટો*

૧૦ માલ પુરી*
૧૮૦ માલ વેલાની ખીલા
૩ થીને ૪ હંચા
લીનાં*

૭૦ માલ ચાક*
૧૬૮ કુડી મોહોટા વાંશા*

૪૦ કુડી વચવાંધેનાં વાંશા
૧૦ કુડી નાંધલા વાંશા*

૨૦ કુડી કુકા વાંશા*
૪૦૦ માલ કાથો*

૧૦૦ માલ ગોર*
૧૦૦ માલ ગુગલ*

૧૦૦ માલ કાથ*
૫૦ ૫૨૧ ગાલનટ*

૫૭૦૦ લાદીનાં પથરો*

૪૩ માલ નીખું*

૪૦ માલ રીપનાં ખીલા*
૪૦ માલ વેલાની ખીલા*

૬૦ હંચનાં*
૮૦૦૦૦૦ નલીઆં*

૨૦૦૦ નલીઆંનાં ધાંપા*
૧૧ માલ ગોર*

૫૦ કુડી હેદનાં પાટીઆં*
૧૨ ભેડા લોહોડાંનાં ગો
લ મીલગારાં ૭ હંચનાં

૨૦૦૦ હાથ ખાદી*

૬૦ ભેડા ખાલકોની મી
લગારાં ૧૨ હંચનાં*

૧૦ ભેડા લોહોડાંનાં કમો
નના ખોલટો ૧૮ હં
ચનાં*

૩૩ ભેડા લોહોડાંનાં કમો
નના ખોલટો ૬ હંચનાં

૧૧૦ ભેડા ખાલકોની મી
લગારાં ૧૦ હંચનાં

૧ માલ પીતલનો તાર
૨૧ રતલ તારો આનાં પતરાં

૨૫ રતલ તારો આનો તાર
૫૦ માલ ડાંમર*

૮૦ માલ નેલ*
૧૦૦૦ ઉડાનાં લાકડાં*

૬૦૦ ધારનાં પથરો*
૭૫ ભેડા કુકનાં મીલગારાં

૩૬ ટાલાં*

१० भा.भी.वी.रा.ल.अ.रो
न.२३।*
२००० इ.थ.ल.अ.पे.डो*
२० ट.अ.भी.अ.र.वा.ना
४० यांयवा*
५० खा.व.डा*
३० पा.इ.र.अ.इ.ट.ले.न.रा.न
८ मो.टा.अ.थो.डा*
ने.भो.ली.न.वर.थ.आ.शी.श.टे
न.ट.अ.भी.शी.री.न.न.र.ल.*
मु.भ.अ.अ.अ.भी.शी.री.न.न.
२.ल.नी.आ.पी.श.ता.री.अ.
१५ भी.डी.न.भ.अ.२ १८२३

ज्याहिरात

हिकडून कळविलें आहे कीं पञ्चात्ताप कशाळा बाधायासाठी पुढील लिहिलेले सरंजाम जे पाहिजेत त्यांचे करार नामे किंमतवार लिजून लाखोटे करून मुख्य कमिशनरी दफतरांत घेतले जातील त्या सरजामाचे मोल इंग्लिशचे वजनाने ५६० फौंडाची १ खंडी अथवा २८ फौंडाचा १ मण यांप्रमाणे किंमतवार करार नाम्यांत लिजून कळवावे आणि दुसरे लाहान सरजामाचे मोल वेगळे वेगळे कळवावे ॥ हे सगळे सरजाम देण्याचे किंवा घेणे घेणे सरजाम देण्याचे करारनामे घेतले जातील ॥ ते करार नामे माग्य केलेल्या तारिखेपासून दोडमहिनांत हे सगळे सरजाम आणून द्यावे लागतील ॥ ते सरजाम कामसरी याचे पसतोस पडावे ॥ सरकारो इंजनेर याचे खाधोन इच्छाएल म सणवटो जवळ ते सरजाम दिले जावे ॥ अ के १८२४ चे जानेवारीचे १० तारिखेचे दो नप्रहरांनंतर करारनामे घेतले जाणार नाहीं ॥ या खंडाचे पुरवणोची निशा दिल्ली पाहिजे ॥

पञ्चात्तापकशाळा बाधावयाचे सरं

जामाची नावनिशी . .

भर्ण नामे

१२००० माटुंगो टोपलीं
६००० खंडो खर्ची चुना
५४०० खंडो रेतो
१७०० बरास राणो घोंडे
५००० मातोचीं मडकीं
२६०० मातोच्या कुंड्या
५०० लांकडाची गळाले चुना यरावया क
रिता
५ मण बंगाली सुतळ
५००० मण बारोक चुना
१०० मोठे कुंचे चुना लावायजे
५००० करवंट्या
३००० केरसुण्या
७५ माडोची जोड बिगायीं
३६ दरवाज्याचीं कुलुपें
४० जोड वाटोळे कांयडे
१० मण तुरया दुटोकी
१८० मण युरोपोखोळे ४ आंगळे व तीन
१० मण खडु
१६८ कोडी मोठे वांसे
४० कोडी मधम वांसे
१० कोडी लाहान वांसे
२० कोडी डोके वांसे
४००० मण काथा
१०० मण गुळ
१०० मण गुगुळ
१०० मण काथ
५० फारे होरडे
५७०० घोड्याचीं लादें
४३ मण पोलाद
४० मण चुका रिपाच्या
८०००० कवले
२००० टाण्याचीं कवले
१॥ मण गेरु
५० हेदीचे तत्ते
१२ जोड लाखंडो वाटोळे कांयडे ७
अंमुळे लांब
२००० दगडी कवच
७० बाल कोने बिजायीं अंगुळे १२
जोडे कमाणो कांयडे १८ अंगुळे
जोडे कमाणो कांयडे ६ अंगुळे
३३ बालकोनो बिजायीं १० अंगुळे
१११ मण पितळेची तार
१ फोंड तांब्याचे पत्रे
२१ फोंड तांब्याची तार
२५

५० मण डामर
८० मण डामर
१००० वाडो
६०० मोतालचे घोंडे
७५ जोडे अकियाचीं बिजायीं
३६ मोठीं कुलुपें
१० मण खाणोचा स
२००० हातया
२० ठपें
४० कुदळ्या
७० घावडीं
३० पाहाया
६ मोठे हातोडे
जे मोलसवर्थ
अथ कमसरीचा सास्य कर्ता
मुबई अथ कमसरीचे दफतर
माहे डिजंबर तारीख १६

Notification.

THE want of a periodical Publication, which shall concentrate information of a COMMERCIAL nature, having been generally complained of, and the great advantages and utility of such a repository being obvious, the Editor of the Gazette has determined to supply the deficiency by issuing, every fortnight, a publication under the designation of the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL REGISTER. The first number to appear on Saturday the 3d of January 1824, and to be continued every fortnight.

The Register will contain an authentic statement, of all imports and exports at the Port of Bombay and at Subordinates, so as to afford a correct view of the commerce of WESTERN INDIA,—of the imports and Exports at Bushire, Bussora and Mocha, and if practicable at Muscat,—a Price Current, if correct data be procurable for the formation of one,—the rates of Exchange,—the value of Government Paper, list of shipping, and any information which we may receive from our Commercial friends and contributors, upon whose cooperation and assistance in furnishing data, we rely, as essential to the success of our project. We the more confidently rely on that support as our labors it is obvious, have rather popularity than a profit in view.

We shall endeavor to compress the Statements within the compass of one sheet of the size of the paper. Price one Rupee.

N. B.—The Commercial Register will be furnished to Subscribers to the Gazette at half price.

Subscribers to the Bombay Commercial Register are requested to send their names to the Office of the Registrar, Bombay, 10th Dec. 1823.

Tenders

Will be received, until the 26th December current, by His Majesty's 29th Regiment, for Bills at 30 days upon Messrs. GREEN-WOOD, FOX, and Co. for about £400 Sterling.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Paymaster 20th Foot.

Colabah 15th Dec. 1823. (2)

A CARD.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS and Mr. GRAHAM MACKENZIE having established themselves as Agents at Singapore, under the Firm of *Thomas and Mackenzie*, they beg to offer their best services to their Friends and the Public, assuring them of every attention being paid to the Interests of those who may honor them with their confidence and support.

Singapore, 1st September 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN SANDWICH late of Bombay a Lieutenant in the Military service

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Friday next the 26th instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS.

AN assortment of Military and Hussar Saddles from Milroy; Medicines, Medicine Chests and Perfumery from Wylie; a quantity of Plate, Locks; an Invoice of Lace Veils, Scarfs and dresses, and a few articles of fashionable Jewellery.

Terms Cash, and the goods to be cleared away immediately.

The Jewellery and Lace will be shewn on the day before the sale.

Also a few pieces of Muslins, fancy scarfs, Shawls &c.

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE PREMISES

On Monday the 29th Instant

At 4 o'Clock in the afternoon

THE HOUSE

IN MEADOW STREET

BELONGING TO

WILLIAM MACKIE Esq.

Late president of the Medical Board



THIS House has been let at the rent of £ 350, payable in England on a lease of Ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824 the

House may be seen at any time between the hours of 10 and 4 and the title deeds, may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1823.

મહેરખખર

ફિલજી. ખરશેદજીનાં. ઓફિસ.

લીલાંકરીને. વેચશે * ફિલજી. ઓફિસ.
લીઆમ. મેરી. ઇશાજીરજી. આ.
ગલ. શ્રી. મુમ. મની. મીડીકાલ
ખોરડનો. અમી. કારી. જેનો. નેજી
છે * અને. ફિલ. ૧૦. વરશનીમુદ
ને. દર. વરશ. ૧ નાં. ૩૫૦ ૫
ખોતડને. હશાખે. નાડેઆપેલું
છે. ને. નાડું. શ્રી. લંડનમો. લેનુંકી
ધુંછે. નેજીની. મુદત. નારીખ. ૧
લી. જંનેવારી ૧૮૨૪ ને. દીનથી
પુરીથાશે *

અને. ફિલ. જેજને. લેવુંજોડિને
શહવારથી. ૧૦ કલાકને. અમ
લેજીને. ૪ કલાક. અમીમો. નહ
ને. જુડિ * અને. ફિલ. રૂંખત. લેવું
જોડિનો. ફિલજી. ખરશેદજી. નાં. ઓ
રકાવોને. નાંજાંજાંને. જુડિ *
નો. ૧૦ મી. ડી. જંમખર ૧૮૨૩

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday the 29th of January next
Instead of the 19th as formerly Advertised

THE

VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD

Furniture

OF

Subscribers to the Bombay Commercial Register are requested to send their names to the Office, 47, Colaba, 10th Dec. 1823.

Tenders

WILL be Received, until the 26th Dec. per current, by His Majesty's 20th Regiment, for Bills at 30 days upon Messrs. GREEN-WOOD, LOX, and Co. for about £400 Sterling.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Paymaster 20th Foot.

Colabah 15th Dec. 1823.

(2)

A CARD.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS and Mr. GRAHAM MACKENZIE having established themselves as Agents at Singapore, under the Firm of *Thomas and Mackenzie*, they beg to offer their best services to their Friends and the Public, assuring them of every attention being paid to the Interests of those who may honor them with their confidence and support.

Singapore, 1st September 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN SANDWICH late of Bombay, a Lieutenant in the Military service of the United Company of merchants of England Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to Mrs. JANE SANDWICH the mother of the said deceased, and persons named are hereby apprized thereof.

& E. C. MORGAN,

Proctor.

BOMBAY,

12th December 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Friday next the 26th instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS.

AN assortment of Military and Hussar Saddles from Milroy; Medicines, Medicine Chests and Perfumery from Wylie; a quantity of Plate, Locks; an Invoice of Lace Veils, Scarfs and dresses, and a few articles of fashionable Jewellery.

Terms Cash, and the goods to be cleared away immediately.

The Jewellery and Lace will be shewn on the day before the sale.

Also a few pieces of Muslins, fancy scarfs, Shawls &c.

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE PREMISES

On Monday the 29th Instant

At 4 o'Clock in the afternoon

THE HOUSE

IN MEADOW STREET

BELONGING TO

WILLIAM MACKIE Esq.

Late president of the Medical Board



THIS House has been let at the rent of £ 350, payable in England on a lease of Ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824 the

House may be seen at any time between the hours of 10 and 4 and the title deeds, may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1823.

જાહેર ખખર

ફિલજી. ખરશેદજીનાં. ઓફર.

ખો. તારીખ. ૨૯ મો. ચાલતા

મહીનાની. શોમવારને. દીને. ૫

છલાપોશેરનાં. ૪ કલાકને. ખ

મલે. મીડો. જશતરીટમો. ઘેર ૧

જેજગોઉ પરછે. જો. જગો. જાહેર.

લીલાંકરીને. વેચશે * ફ. ધર. ઉ
લીઆમ. મેરી. ઘણાકોરિને. આ
ગલ. શ્રી. મુમ. મીડીકાલ
ખોરડનો. અમકારી. જેનો. તેજુ
છે * અને. ફિર. ૧૦ વરશનીમુદ
તે. દર. વરશ. ૧ નાં. ૩૫૦ ૫
ખોતડને. જશાખે. જાડેખાપેલું
છે. તે. જાડું. શ્રી. લંડનમો. લેલુંકી
પુંછે. તેજની. મુદત. તારીખ. ૧
લી. જનેવારી ૧૮ ૨૪ ને. દીનથી
પુરીથાશે *

અને. ફિર. જેજને. જોલુંજોરિને
શજવારથી. ૧૦ કલાકને. ખમ
લેશીને. ૪ કલાક. જશીમો. જાલ
ને. જુડ * અને. ફિર. જુખત. જોલું
જોરિનો. ફિલજી. ખરશેદજી. નાં. ઓ
રકાવોને. તાંજાંજાંજો. જુડ *
તો. ૧૦ મી. ડી. જમખર ૧૮ ૨૩

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Thursday the 29th of January next

Instead of the 19th as formerly Advertised

THE

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD

Furniture

OF

G. C. Irwin Esq.

AT HIS HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW

CONSISTING OF

A LARGE Quantity of Handsome Plate, Pictures, and Wines, China, English and foreign Glass, Chandeliers, Lamps Grecian & Globe, Beds, Couches, Chairs, and Tables &c. &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1823.

SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH.

TOMORROW being CHRISTMAS DAY there will be DIVINE SERVICE in the Church, after which there will be a Collection made as usual, for the Benefit of European and other poor. Service will commence at 11th o'clock.

HENRY DAVIS,
SENIOR CHAPLAIN.

VESTRY ROOM.

Dec. 24th 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Saturday the 27th Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS
AN INVOICE

OF Coarse Cutlery, consisting of Black Handled Table Knives and Forks, Pocket and Penknives.

Two cases of Stationary, Yellow, White and Swan Quills, Pencils assorted for Drawing &c. and Crayons, Boxes of wafers and Ink Powders.

Several Counterpanes with some pieces of Drills.

20 Pieces of Bed Ticking.

Bombay 20th December 1823

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FOR CASH.

THE Oriental Magazine, from January last, to October inclusive, and with which they are regularly supplied from Calcutta.

Price of each Monthly Number Rs. 8.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Godown

No. 2

OF

Framjee Canasjee.

UNDER THE

ADMIRAL'S HOUSE.

AN Invoice of Glass Ware, comprising Lustres, Wall Shades, and a variety of Lamps, and handsome cut Glass from the house of Spode and Co. peland.

"TERMS CASH."

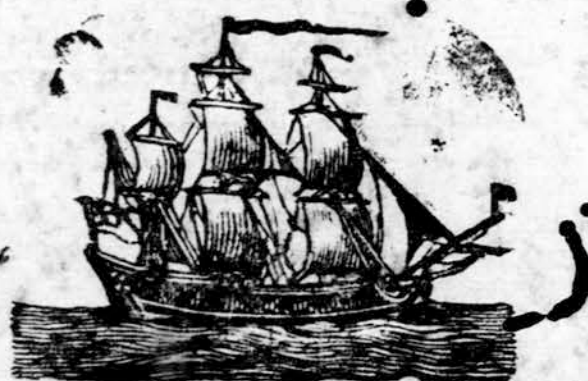
(3) Bombay, 24th Dec. 1823.

For Freight and Passage
ON MODERATE TERMS

TO

Madras and Bengal

THE SHIP



Morning Star

CAPTAIN MONTE,

APPLY to the Captain on board or to JAHANGHEER and NOW-ROJEE NASSERVANJEE.

Bombay, 24th Dec. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th December 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE temporary appointment of Lieutenant Rebeck to the charge of the Bazar duties at Baroda, as announced in General as announced in General Order of the 17th June last, is cancelled, and those duties will accordingly revert to the immediate charge of the Commissariat.

Bombay Castle, 13th Dec. 1823.

The Governor in Council is pleased to separate, until further orders, the duties of the Engineer Officer in Candeish, from those of the Executive Officer in the Surat Division of the Army, and to appoint Ensign MacGillivray to the duties in Candeish.

Bombay Castle, 15th Dec. 1823.

Gunner J. H. Stocqueler of the Regiment of Artillery is allowed his discharges from the Army, on providing two substitutes, and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit him to remain in India, subject to the Hon'ble Court's confirmation or otherwise.

Bombay Castle, 16th Dec. 1823.

In consequence of the death of Lieutenant J. D. Saltwell on the 9th instant, the following promotion is made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Ensign John Kerr Gloag to be Lieutenant vice Saltwell deceased,—Date of rank 10th Dec. 1823.

Bombay Castle, 16th Dec. 1823.

As it is expedient that some rule should be laid down for the dimensions of Dooly sheds, at such stations as may be unprovided with sufficient shelter for them, the following will be allowed for covering 8 Doolies, 2 placed lengthways and 4 deep; and soon for a larger promotion. The Doolies to be closed up, the poles overlapping each other.

Length of Shed.....26 feet.

Breadth.....ditto.....12 feet.

The roof may project from a well of 9½ or 13 feet high, to wooden uprights of feet, and a Store Commissariat Officer, in making application for Dooly sheds, will be expected to avail himself of any walls or buildings in his department, from which a roof may be thrown with advantage. In estimating for the roofs of these sheds, it is not intended to make them sufficiently strong to bear a row of Doolies suspended to them, as is sometimes the practice.

By Order of the Hon'ble

the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander in Chief

Head-Quarters, Camp, Mahometabad,
November, 1823.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Monday the 20th November, 1823, of which Major-General Thomas Commandant of Buxar, is President, (Lieutenant-Colonel) J. S. Harriot, 2d Division Infantry, was arraigned upon the following Charges; viz.

1st. "For Oppression and cruelty to the placed under his Command, particularly in the following Instances, viz. in having on or about the month of December, 1822, used cruel and illegal methods of punishment to European and Native Soldiers by chaining them to a Log, or holding out threats to do so in having, on or about the month of April, 1823, persisted in compelling Gunga Deen Dhole, Sepoy 1st Company 2d Battalion Native Invalids, (who incapacitated by the loss of those use of his right hand) to perform Military duty in the full dress of a Regular Soldier, and having by a Harrassing and Vexatious system, driven the said Gunga Deen Dhole, after a Service of 18 years, to take his discharge from the Invalid Establishment—also in having on or about the same period harrassed and annoyed some of the pioneer Corps and Old Men from the Gun Lascars, by compelling them to attempt to Drill with Musquet Arms which they never had been accustomed to.

2d. "For disobedience of Orders in having on or about the month of April, 1823, interfered with the Halfmounting of the Invalids, and endeavoured to effect a change by directing, that various articles of Dress should be made up according to particular Patterns shewn on Parade.

3d. "For having on or about the middle of December last compelled helpless and maimed European Invalids to do duty, although they presented Certificates, signed by the Garrison Surgeon, of their incapacity, and inability to do so—also for forcing the Individual of the Pension Company to do Military duty, tho' labouring under Paralytic Affection, Blindness, and other cause rendering them physically unfit for employment.

4th. "For encouraging inebriation among the Men, by granting them on or about the months of December and January last, Orders on the Commissariat Sircar for large quantities of Liquor, without Discrimination and by giving them Passes to cross the Jergon, to procure Deleterious Spirits in unlimited quantities.

5th. "For on or about the month of December, 1822 and January, 1823, punishing Men for intoxication after having given them encouragement and opportunity to get drunk—also for punishing men illegally, and refusing to allow their conduct to be investigated by a Court Martial.

6th. "For Scandalous and infamous conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer, and a Gentleman, in having repeatedly between the 2d of November, 1822, and 1st May, 1823, used Opprobrious and Abusive language to the European Soldiers under his Command, comprising them to Pariah Dogs, styling them Skulkers, Shamblers, who ought to be doing duty in the Field, Malingerers, and not worthy of the name of Soldiers—also occasionally shaking a Stick in their faces, and violently threatening them, thereby exciting a degree of irritation in their minds, highly prejudicial to the Service—all of which Charges or any part of them being in breach of the Articles of War."

(Signed) THOS. ROBERTSON,

Chunar, 28th August. 1823. Lieut. Col. Commanding."

"ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

"For gross Contempt of my Station as Commanding Officer of the the Garrison of Chunar, and for Conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman in the following instances,

1st. "For falsely asserting in a letter dated 13th September, 1823, and addressed to Captain Baldock, M. B. Benares, that I had encouraged Men, under his Command not only to make every possible unfounded complaint and to state every imaginary grievance without the power of a reply, by his party, but to dispute his Authority afterwards as the Commanding Officer."

2d. "accusing me in the above mentioned letter of abuse of authority and imputing dishonorable motives to me his Superior, by stating, as follows, where an Officer in Command of this Garrison and Station thus uses the temporary power committed to his charge the ends of Substantial Justice can never be answered, and in thus sending for Men by scores at a time to

original examination at his own house to enable him to come forward, not on their own account, but merely to establish if possible, some case to support those groundless allegations with which he has voluntarily come forward at the slightest consideration.

Having in the same letter falsely and maliciously stated as follows: "for Lieutenant Robertson has no right to adopt such Military Awards-unheard of measures as to invite every possible complaint against the part of acknowledged Malingerers, Idlers, whom it is his duty as much as to restrain, using his present temporary and personal authority, to the former purpose alone, while he has issued an order to Captain Weston and Jeffreys (if I understand them right) not to allow me to make a reference to any one Official Document or Book contained in my late Office"—All and every part of which conduct being Disgraceful to the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman and in Breach of the Articles of War."

(Signed) THOS. ROBERTSON.

Chunar, the 17th Sept. 1823. Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence—"The Court having maturely weighed the whole of the Evidence before it together with what the Prisoner has urged in his Defence is of Opinion.

- "That he is not guilty of the 1st charge.
- "That he is not guilty of the 2d charge.
- "That he is guilty in a lesser degree of the 3d charge, inasmuch as Gunner Gall was compelled by him to do duty which he from his infirmities was unequal to.
- "That he is not guilty of the 4th charge.
- "That he is not guilty of the 5th charge.
- "That he is not guilty of the 6th charge.
- "With respect to the additional charges,
- "That he is guilty of the 1st charge.
- "That he is guilty of the 2d charge.
- "That he is guilty of the 3d charge.

"The Court having found the Prisoner guilty in part of the 3d Original charge, and of the three (3) additional charges, but not to the extent contemplated by the 20th Article of the 12th Section of the Company's Articles of War, does sentence him, (the late Major now) Lieutenant Colonel John Staples Harriot, 32d Regiment Native Infantry, to be suspended from Rank and Pay for six (6) Calendar months and to be reprimanded in such manner by the Commander in Chief as His Excellency shall deem proper."

(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, General, Commander in Chief in India.

In confirming the foregoing Sentence the Commander in Chief finds it necessary to make the following Remarks:

The XXth Article of the XIIth Section of the 21st of George the Second for the punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, &c. enacts that whatsoever "Commissioned Officer shall be convicted before a General Court Martial of behaving in a scandalous infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman shall be discharged from the Service."

By the Finding and Sentence of the Court upon the additional charges the Commander in Chief is led to infer that altho' Lieut. Col. Harriot is adjudged Guilty of a high breach of Subordination, he nevertheless is not considered to have behaved in a scandalous infamous manner such as is unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and consequently that the falsehood and malice imputed in these charges (which are the most unofficerlike and most ungentlemanlike of crimes) fall to the ground. With this understanding of the Court's intention in introducing the words "but not to the extent contemplated by the 20th Article," the Commander in Chief has not hesitated to confirm the Sentence.

He should be very glad to stop here, but the circumstances of this case render it necessary to state that the loose and disorderly habits of the Invalids, and especially the Europeans, stationed at Chunar, were so shamefully notorious as to induce the late Commander in Chief to select Lieut. Col. Harriot as a fit Officer to correct and reform these abuses.

A more difficult and irksome Duty could not have been imposed upon an Officer, and it is with Pain that the Commander in Chief is compelled to add that if Lieut. Colonel Harriot had received from the Commandant of the Garrison that countenance and Support in his Labours which he had a right to expect at his hands, He has little doubt that success would have crowned his Efforts.

Of the six original charges preferred by Lieut. Col. Robertson against Lieut. Col. Harriot, the Prisoner is most properly acquitted of five, and with respect to the remaining charge the Court has found "that he is guilty in a lesser degree of the 3d charge, inasmuch as Gunner Gall was compelled by him to do duty, which he from his infirmities was unequal to."—For this and for the Offences contained in the 3 additional charges Lieut. Col. Harriot is sentenced to six months' Suspension, and to be reprimanded in such manner as the Commander in Chief shall deem proper.

The Commander in Chief is satisfied that if Lieut. Colonel Harriot knowingly and wilfully compelled a Man to perform a Duty which He from his infirmities was unequal to the recollection of such a fact will occasion to Him a much more severe Pang than any censure of His could inflict.

With respect to the Letter to Brigade-Major Baldoek on which the three Additional charges are founded, the Commander in Chief thinks it necessary in the most unqualified terms to express His marked Disapprobation and condemnation of the intemperate Language in which that Letter was couched, but in consideration of Lieutenant-Colonel Harriot's contrition at having penned it, of his having requested to withdraw it, and to apologize to Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson for its contents, and in further consideration of the grievous difficulties with which He had to contend in the execution of his arduous Duties in the Garrison of Chunar, His Excellency is pleased to remit that part of the Sentence which awards the Suspension for Six Months from Rank and Pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harriot is to be immediately released from Arrest, and will proceed to Join the 2d Battalion 32d Regiment, to which he stands appointed.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

TONTINES.

Bombay 22d Dec. 1823.

To

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Observing both in the Courier and Gazette, a Scheme of a Tontine about to be established in Bombay and conceiving that any information would be acceptable to the Public especially upon a subject not generally understood, I beg to send you the opinion on Tontines in general as contained in the introduction to the last Edition of the justly celebrated Dr. Price's work on Reversionary Payments; and trust that you will give it a place in your valuable Paper.

"Of all the phantoms which are held up to entice and to deceive the multitude none are more mischievous or deserve more severe reprehension than Tontines. It is indeed no wonder, considering the ignorance that prevails on the subject, that so many should be captivated with the advantages which are promised them in these Tontines, and it may not perhaps be improper to state a few facts which, if they produce no other effect, will however tend to moderate the expectations, and consequently to lessen the disappointment of the subscribers, at the final division of their Stock. The well known increase of money when improved at compound Interest and the continual mortality of the human race (which is proved by the melancholy experience of every day) are the two principles upon which all Tontines are founded, and from which they derive all their encouragement. But it is impossible to apply those principles more improperly than to the present purpose.

"In the short term of *Seven Years the accumulation of money at Simple and Compound interest is much the same, and the decrements of

* Seven years appears to be the lowest period, contemplated by Dr. Price, for the existence of a Tontine; it is manifestly however, that a shorter term is open to still greater objections.

Ed.

life are so inconsiderable as to produce little or no effect in increasing this accumulation—a weekly payment of Sixpence improved at 4 per Cent. Compound interest for Seven Years will amount to £1. 3s. 3d. but at Simple interest it will amount to £10. 3s. 10d. and at no interest at all to £9. 2s. The addition therefore to the principal from the mere operation of Compound Interest is so inconsiderable that were all the Subscribers to live to the end of the term, each share would be increased by this means only £1. 3s. 7d. Again let the number of Subscribers to the Tontine be 10,000. and let them consist of persons of all ages under 60 years. According to the probabilities of life at Northampton (which however are much too low in the present case) 8647 of those persons will survive a term of seven years; so that if the whole 10,000 lived to make their last payment and none of them died till just before the final distribution of the Stock, the share of each survivor would be no more than £11. 17s. 6d. But it is to be observed that these lives will be continually dying from the time of the first subscription to the conclusion of the Tontine, and that these deaths by lessening the weekly Contribution will reduce the share of each survivor to Eleven guineas nearly when the expences of management are also deducted, and allowance is made for the loss which is likely to be sustained by investing the Subscriptions in the Public Funds, where the improvement of money is always uncertain but particularly so at the high price which they now bear, it is more than probably that the shares will fall greatly below the sums which I have stated, and that the surviving members will have the satisfaction to find at the end of seven years that they have barely received their principal after having endangered the Loss of the greatest part of it by dying in the mean time. The only source from which these Tontines can derive any additional increase must be from the inability of some of the Members to go on with their subscription. But this is an evil of the worst kind, and defeats the very end for which those plans are said to be principally intended. Instead therefore, of relieving they will add to the miseries of the poorer subscribers, and the only persons that will be benefited by them (excepting indeed the Treasurers and Secretaries) will be the more wealthy subscribers whose shares will have acquired their Chief increase from the spoils of the distressed. I am sorry to see those schemes adopted and encouraged by so many respectable persons, who have contributed very much by their character and situation in life to spread the contagion and by submitting to become trustees of the different societies they have unfortunately given them a weight and credit which they would not otherwise have enjoyed. Considered in every point of view a Tontine for a short term of years is absurd in the highest degree. If it be extended to the whole duration of life, and include persons of all ages, a term of 80 or 90 years must elapse before all the lives become extinct, and the subscriptions will necessarily accumulate during this time to a large amount. But the probability is so remote that any particular member will be the survivor of thousands to enjoy this accumulation, and the value of money is so diminished, when the payment of it is postponed for such a long succession of years, that were the subject properly understood this hopeless and unprofitable method of speculation which

now encouraged by the ignorance & credulity of the multitude would be universally reprobated. If instead of a periodical subscription during life, with the view of appropriating the accumulation to the last survivor, the whole money be paid at once, and the interest be annually divided among the subscribers till they are reduced to one person who is to receive the principal, the prospect in this case is not more encouraging.—Suppose 1000 Persons between 10 and 20 years of age to subscribe a £100 each, and that the interest at 4 per Cent or £4000. be annually divided among them. In the course of 20 years the dividend of each individual will be raised from £4 to £5. *per annum*. In 37 years it will be doubled, or increased to £8. *per annum*. In 54 years it will be quadrupled or increased to £16. *per annum* in 64 years it will be decupled or increased to £40. *per annum* and in about 80 years the last survivor will come into possession of the whole principal.—The present value of £100,000 to be received at the end of 80 years is £4330. and as it is nearly 1000. to one against any individual's coming into possession of it, the Value of each subscriber's expectation in this principal is only £4. 6. 7!!! so much for Tontines."

I am Sir

Your most obedient Servant.

DENIZEN

"On what Compulsion must I tell me that"
MEMO OF VENICE.

MR. EDITOR,

You and I, I believe, (I can answer for myself) have both been born and bred in a land of liberty, and are amongst several millions of men who, though not allowed to do in all things exactly as they like, have never yet been, at least to my knowledge, bound by any laws, either of the land or society, to do what they do not like.—Things are come to a pretty pass indeed when we are called upon *volens volens* to act in diametrical opposition to the sway of our inclinations in affairs hitherto considered "matters of choice;" and it is worse still to know that we are obliged to pay for what we do "*malgré nous*."

If you agree with me in this particular, (and I dare say you will) there can be no harm in my asking what right one of the critics in the Courier of 13th instant has to arraign the conduct of the society (generally allowed to possess some taste) for not witnessing what the critic himself calls "a forced production of modern times, where "every thing in the shape of nature is sacrificed." Impressed with this opinion how can he pretend to be ignorant of the "secret springs of action" of the community and what can induce him to wonder at the paucity of female beauty?

The Drama has ever found a friend in Bombay, and the representation of *good stock plays* has been attended by as pleased and respectable audiences as ever flocked to Old Drury to see Kean have no hesitation in saying that Thalia has votaries in India as ardent in their worship of her as any can be elsewhere. Her grand sister has not, it must be confessed, been so often sacrificed to, which has arisen from an unaccountable distaste for Tragedy prevailing at this, and perhaps the other Presidencies.—But *good* comedies are always seen with delight, and so long as good taste in their selection forms a characteristic of the managers and amateurs, applause and encouragement will not be withheld—

These opinions Mr. Editor, are not singular. They emanate from every one here; who is friendly to the Drama. Amateurs must not prescribe rules for the public; but, in making their arrangements, should keep in mind what the public like, and what they despise, and thus be governed by the public voice; *ecce*, John Kemble's own opinion on the subject.

"The Drama's laws, the Drama's patrons give"

To be brief, let us have no more "five act caricatures," but starting plays—If the corps Dramatique are at a loss to chuse, allow me as a veteran Thespian (long since shelved) to propose that they fix on any one of the following comedies.

Poor Gentleman
School for Scandal
She would and she would not
Way to get married
Dramatist
Man of the World
Provoked Husband
Trip to Scarborough
Wheel of Fortune &c. &c. &c.

I could name more, but have no desire to swell the columns of the Gazette—

Rover said something the other night about a favorite opera for a charitable purpose—Now, for *Charity's sake* opera me, no operas! This species of Drama boasts no choice dialogue, and the songs cannot be given here with proper effect—Divested of good music, songs and scenery what is an opera? Why 'tis a ——— but no matter what it is ——— Even if the songs be introduced they cannot be heard, and therefore draw forth nothing but pity for the lungs of the poor vocalist who, under every disadvantage of flat roof, open verandas, clattering of swords and spurs, and last, tho' by no means least, the confounding din of kettle drums, trumpets and french horns, endeavors to face his warblings into our good graces—

Is not all this sufficient to vex a saint?—Then how much more your new correspondent.

AN OLD STAGER.

20th Dec. 1823.

Bombay.

Prices of Cotton Dokra Rs.	116 a 123	Per Surat Candy.
for China	130 a 135	
Europe	138 a 140	

Pepper with Drawback	} 104 a 116 Per 588
to Seller.	

* Freight to London £ 6.

EXCHANGE.

On London....6 mo's...sight....1 8 1/4 per Rupee.
Calcutta, 80 days....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do. do.
Spanish Dollars.....per 100—218s.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1823.

Since our last we have to announce the arrival of the Boa Fortuna, from

Penang 6th November the young star from Madras 5th October and the Aurora from Batavia 30th the last two arrived on the 22nd instant. With this somewhat singular illumination beaming upon us at once we are sorry that we cannot give our Pages some fresh light on European Politics. The Frederic the first must we think by this time be fairly eclipsed, and henceforth be content to remain "as dark as Erebus." since neither of these illuminati have been able to impart the least ray of hope of her ever being visible to the ken of mortal eye.

A large number of Ships remained at Batavia when the Aurora sailed and freights to Europe were as low as £3.—The Georgiana arrived at Batavia while the Aurora was there: she was to sail a few days after her for Muscat, and to touch here in her way. We hear that she has letters from China, but have not able to procure any particular information from thence, Cotton, it is said, is looking up whilst the prices of Opium are declining. The arrival of the Georgina, we are informed, may be daily expected.

The Kindness of a friend has put us in possession of some English papers of the early part of July, extracts from which we give in this day Gazette.

We understand that the England is not expected to sail till next Sunday.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

FOR CHARITY.

We are happy to learn from the Green-room, that many Gentlemen Amateurs have kindly consented to come forward for the above occasion, alone. From difficulties arising in filling female characters the performance announced has been unavoidably changed—and the Play now determined on for the first week in January are Catherine and Petruchio with "Love à la mode."

It appears by a Debate in the House of Common in to day's paper that on the 4th July the House agreed to go into a committee on the East India Trade Bill and that the Report was ordered to be brought up on the following day.

The Persian Prince, who visited our Presidency some time back arrived here yesterday morning from Hyderabad, and was saluted on his landing.

We recommend Denizen's letter containing an exposition of Dr. Price's notions on Tontines to the serious attention of our readers.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONAH RACES.

THIRD DAY'S RUNNING

Tuesday the 16th Dec. 1823.

Hunter's Plate of 600 Rs. from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold Mohurs each; free for all Horses carrying 10 st. 7 lbs. heats 3 miles, the winner to be sent for 1200 Rs., confined to the owners of Horses who enter for the plate and to have the preference as they come in.

Mr. Hancock's.....B. C. H....Rock....1 1
 " Baillie's.....C. A. H....Jack....2 2
 " Goodf's.....G. A. H....Tunder...3 3
 Rock the favorite; time 1st heat 6 32
 2d heat....6 59

Give and take of 600 Rs. from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 4 Gold Mohurs each; free for all Horses, 14 hands carrying 8 7, heats 2 Miles:

St. lb.
 Mr. Spiller's.....C. A. H....Tom Thumb.8 0

Walked over the course.

A Sweepstake of 2 Gold Mohurs each with 500 Rs. from the Fund; free for all Horses who have started this meeting to be weighted by the Stewards.

St. lb.
 Mr. Carstairs's.....B. A. H....Don Juan....8 5 1 1
 Hancock's.....G. A. H....Pick'em....7 10 2 2
 Baillie's.....O. A. H....Fire Fly....8 7 3 3
 " Okey's.....B. A. H....Comet.....7 0 4 4
 " Mansfield's.....B. A. H....Rattler.....8 13 5 dr.
 " Crocksford's.....C. A. H....Chester.....8 3 drawn
 time 1st heat.....4 17
 2d heat.....4 19
 Rattler the favorite.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. D. Browne 2d | 5th Regt.
 Asst. Surgn. C. Tawse.
 Capt. Tweedy 4th Regt.
 Capt. W. D. Robertson, Sa. of Bazars.
 Ensign R. Finlay, 1st | 4th Regt.
 Capt. D. Ogilvie, M. Est.
 Lieut. H. Jackson Ind. Bn.
 Lieut. J. Hart, 4th Dragoons.
 Ensign Seivell 25th Regt.
 Asst. Surgn. Richd. Frith M. D. Med. Es'tablisht.
 DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Dunabin 2d | 11th Regt.
 N. I.
 Asst. Surgn. C. Currie Madras Army.
 Asst. Surgn. John Howeson H. Qr. P. D. A.
 Lieut. J. J. Browne, 2d | 5th Regt.
 Lieut. H. Jackson, Ind. Bn.
 Surgn. A. Gibson, 10th Regt.
 Ensign H. Wood 2d | 5th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE,

and
NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 19th Portuguese Ketch Boa Fortune, Commander Joao De St. Caulder, from Penang 6th Dec.
 22d Ship Aurora, Capt. Percy Earl, from Batavia 30th Oct.
 Do. Ship Morning Star, Capt. F. Mouat, from Madras 5th Oct. and Mangalore.
 PASSENGERS.
 Per Aurora, Mr. and Mrs. Turin and Child Mr. Milne.
 Per Morning Star—Lieut. and Mrs. Welland and Child, Asst. Surgn. Frith, M. D. Ensign Sewell 25th M. N. I. J. M. Jollie Esq. from Cannanore.
 DEPARTURES.—21st Ship Anna Robert Capt. Wm. Clark, to Calcutta and Bengal.
 PASSENGERS.
 Per Anna.—Robertson, G. F. Parry Esq. G. C. Irwin, Esq. Dr. Currie.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—England, for London.
 Milford, for ditto.
 Columbia, for Liverpool.
 Arab.—Sophia, for Muskat

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 1. The Angelica, put to Sea, and the Sophia, Capt. D. Sutton, sailed for London direct.
 2. The Indian Oak, put to Sea.
 3. Arrived at Kedgeree, the Brig Ship, Capt. A. Haig, from Apacolo, South America 1st July; Sandwich Island and Singapore 6th Nov.

Progress of Vessel—Dec. 3.

Diamond Harbour.—Remains, the Grenada, outward bound.
 Kedgeree Remains, H. M. Sloop Satellite, inward bound.
 New Anchorage.—Remain H. G. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales and Minerva.
 Saugor.—H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville.

General Register of Marriages,
Births, and Deaths.
Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

At Bushire on the 13th of October last, Melcom Arrathoon, Esq. to Miss V. Joseph.
 On the 18th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend Henry Davies, Patrick, Stewart, Esq. to Louisa, third Daughter of the late Capt. Cotgrave B. N.

On Saturday the 20th December, by the Reverend H. Davies, Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant and Adjutant Wm. F. Allen 2nd Battalions 12th Regiment N. I. to Miss Mary Jane Paget 2nd daughter of Doctor Wm. Paget of Exmouth, Devonshire.

BIRTH.

At Tannah on the evening of the 17th Instant, the wife of the Rev. J. Nichols of son.

DEATHS.

At Belvidere, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 9th Instant, Lieutenant John Duncan Saltwell, of the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers, aged 23 years.

On Saturday Morning the 13th Inst. aged sixteen months and twenty days, James the youngest Son of Lieut. Col. Sutherland of this Establishment.

On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. Richard Wynne, of the Artillery Band, well known to the community as the expert tuner of Piano fortes.

At Poonah on the Morning of the 19th Instant Lieut. and Adj. George Duberset, 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. aged 22 years a young officer whose conciliatory manners and gentlemanly demeanour had deservedly endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 29th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, Mr. E. Leggatt, to Miss A. Gilbert.

BIRTHS.

At Goorgan, on 16th November, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Hoolley, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d December, the Lady of the Revd. W. Adam, of daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 24th November Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth O'Conner, wife of Mr. P. O'Conner, Assistant Indigo Planter, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 24th ult. the Lady of Captain Vetch, 27th N. I. of Daughter.
 On the 30th November, the Lady of William Ainslie, Esq. of a Daughter

DEATH.

At Garden Reach, on the 2d December, of Cholera Morbus, the Lady of William Hussey Websterfield, Esq. aged 26 years.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday the 8th Instant, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Revd. W. Roy, Mr. John Henry Heal, son of Mr. Conductor John Heal, to Miss Soruis Hill, daughter of Mr. Conductor William Hill.

BIRTHS.

At Cannanore, on the 3d December, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Thomas, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry of a Son.

At Madras, on the 1st Instant, Mrs. Blacker of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 1st Instant, at St. Thom's, Maria Webb, daughter of Captain Webb, 69th Regiment, aged 31 months and 10 days.

At Hongolee, on the 5th Ultimo, of a remittent Fever Doctor Robert Grieg, of this Establishment, and Staff, Surgeon at Ellichpoor, most deeply and deservedly regretted, equally on account of his professional abilities, and his virtues in every relation of private life.

At Pondicherry, on the 5th Instant, universally regretted the Lady of Captain A. Turner, Commanding European Regiment Depot at Cuddalore, aged 35 years.

At Vellore, on the 22d Ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Mackintosh, whose public and private virtues are too well known to need the testimony of an obituary record.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	RATES OF PREMIUM	SELL
38 0	Remittable Loan.....	37 8
12 0	Five Per Cent. Loan.....	12 8

COURSE OF EXCHANGE AT CALCUTTA

Bills on London at 6 Months sight,
 per Sa. Rs.....1. 10½ a 1. 10½
 Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92
 Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees *

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....per Cent. 3 0
 Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange... " 2 8
 Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date... " 4 0
 Do. 2 Months Certain,....." 3 8
 BANK SHARES.—Premium 50 to 55 per Cent.—nominal

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees, 208 8 a per 100 209 0
 Doubleons,.....30 8 a each 31 8
 Joes, or Pezas,.....17 8 a " 18 0
 Dutch Ducats,.....4 4 a " 4 12
 Louis D'Ors,.....8 4 a " 8 8
 Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....190 4 a per 100 190 8
 Star Pagodas,.....3 6½ a each 3 7
 Sovereigns,.....10 8 a " 10 12
 Bank of England Notes,....10 8 a " 11 0

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES.

Remittable Loans,.....Rs. 34 0
 Unremittable ditto, at 5 per cent.....12 0
 Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, 18 months,.....34 0
 Bank Shares.....6,000 0
 Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....208 8
 Notes on Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest,.....at 3½ pr. ct.
 Government Bills, Discounted,.....at 2½ pr. ct.
 Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 Months,.....at 2½ pr. c.

We understand Government have granted the liberal Sum of twenty thousand Rupees to the Premium offered by the Committee of the Steam Navigation.

We understand that Robert McClintock, Esq. was this day sworn in as an high Sheriff of this City, for the ensuing year, and that C. G. Strettel, Esq. is to be the Deputy Sheriff.

We believe that the latest accounts, which have been received from the Naaf, reach to the 23rd November. The vessels are moored opposite to a large Greek with a village about a mile inland, stockaded all round. The Launch of the Ernaad is supplied with a Gun, as well as two of the Row Boats which are attached to that Ship,

the missing boat having joined Naaf. The *Planet's* Boat No. 9 separated from her. Reports were received from the Burmese to attack the Shapuree, in whose defence a stock of arms was sent. The Country is described as being in Cypress Trees, and the scenery extremely beautiful.

[John Bull
Kara Dec. 6.]

ASSOCIATIONS

DISSEMINATION COMMITTEE.

On Monday a General Meeting of the Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Education was held at the house of Mr. [redacted] in Fort William, which was attended: previous to his arrival the President of the Committee having offered the usual prayer. The Meeting at some length discussed the feeling of his last parting from London, and of the solemnity of his hands by some of the members in the Church: he spoke of the spiritual interest of the Society, and his anxious wish to further the cause so far as lay in his power. He then adverted more particularly to the subject of Native Education and called upon the Committee to redouble their exertions in this important branch of their labours. In reference to this subject, it was most gratifying to the Committee to see at their Board two Reverend Missionaries of the Church of England recently commissioned by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, to superintend the department of education in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Some classes of the Children, receiving instruction in the Diocesan Commemorative Schools near Bhoanepore, attended the Meeting, and showed great proficiency in reading and writing both Bengalee and English, as well as in other branches of the education afforded to them.

We wish that notice of ours could add to the funds of the Committee, so as to enable them to extend their labours farther among the Natives of this Country, by printing of books in the several languages spoken throughout this Presidency; as well as in the increase of Schools. It always has been most cordial wishes for its success.

We have now the pleasure of noticing, which the delay of [redacted] the Subscriptions has hitherto prevented us from doing; that the collection made at St. James's Church, after a Sermon preached in behalf of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel on the 2d instant, amounted to upwards of five hundred rupees. The sum will be appropriated towards the funds of Bishop's College.—John Bull.

[FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE]

*THE CAMP ADVENTURER.

No. 1.

If these lines of mine should ever be transferred from my pages to those of the *India Gazette*, it may be necessary to preface them by explaining to the Editor and readers of that amusing paper, somewhat of the views and intentions of one who wishes to conduce to their pleasure.

Honesty and Candour I take for my guides, and with such I entertain a hope that what I write may prove agreeable to some and hurtful to no

one. I shall be happy if by my means the bronze brow of Vice be suffused with the blush of Shame—or if I can cause presumptuous folly to hide its brazen face; but I may venture to affirm, that the Adventurer will never wound individual feeling by condescending to personal attack: having promised thus much, he launches on his way.

A few days ago two Battalions of Infantry and a squadron of horse left [redacted] on an expedition against [redacted] a fort situated between that station and [redacted] and which is said, in some respects, greatly to resemble the memorable Kalunga.

At four in the morning the word "march" was given—the sullen tread was not as usual, accompanied by the cheering shout of the native soldiery—a shout, which to my heart seems peculiarly expressive of their confidence in their officers, and of their individual comfort and content—it is a cheerful heart-enlivening sound, which enthusiasm has more than once impelled me to join in, deeming it, as I do, a surer pledge of fidelity than any oath which can be imposed by warry power.

The morning was fresh and beautiful—the moon, friendly to the scene, shone brightly I never remember to have witnessed a sight more calculated to warm the breast of a young soldier, than that which presented itself to me; the winding of the road and the glancing of the pale light on the arms of the men, mingled with some association of ideas concerning the destructive nature of those weapons, gave the body to my mind the semblance of a large serpent coiled and preparing to destroy.

The shrill sound of the fife, the roll of the drums, the clangour of the sabres, with the impetuous bounds of chargers changing post from the rear to the front of the detachment, rendered the scene highly animated and animating. Here you see a dashing young Cornet, who with feigned soothing, pretends to coax his curvetting Arab, not forgetting at the same time to stimulate his mettle by the concealed hints of an armed heel; whilst this youngster, perchance a future Fitzgerald, is feeding on the imaginary admiration of all judges of martial grace—that fat old Subadar, whose moustaches and beard are painted the color of a Lion's mane, and whom you see mounted on that clumsy chesnut gelding, as fleshly and nearly as lazy as himself, is deliberately picking his way over the broken ground—deep sighs swell his obese bosom—at the idea of quitting for a time his well beloved and luscious draughts of blissful ghee—groans heaved from his unwieldy heart, indicate the vexation of his venerable nose at being interrupted in its usual palsy, broken-winded snore at so early an hour.—By Heaven! that lump was once as tight a trooper and as brave a man as ever waved a blade or pulled pistol from holster—he became in course of time Subadar Major—motive for exertion ceased—he took to ghee, became fat, and ceased exerting himself.

Who does not recognise in that joyous laugh a merry Ensign? Behold him walking by the side, and roaring with glee at the dry joke of some facetious senior, whose wit is sharpened by the biting cold of the morning wind.

There, straddling on an ancient rough-haired Tatton and enveloped in a cloak of enormous dimensions sits Lieutenant Guttle. Bob is in serious contemplation, as you may see from his countenance—nay, one would imagine his thoughts were fixed on some weighty matter,

did not that suspicious moisture cozing from the corners of his lips indicate that doubts on the subject of breakfast rack his gormandizing soul.

Now we ride up to Harry Percy. "Well! Hal, what are you castle building there? Do you mean to break your obstinate head that you ride that vicious rip?"

"A vast there, John," cries the quondam Shippy, "abuse no man's cattle, you may have a donkey of your own in time. What was I thinking of, you ask? I just was conceiving myself trotting up the wall of this swell of a fort, and sweeping down with my regulation as many rogues as those whose blood coloured the blade of a Sobieski."

Happy boy! how his countenance differs in expression from that of the scraggy personage on the grey horse, whose mouth when shut seems to contain an handful of sour gooseberries, and which seldom opens without giving vent to indiscriminate abuse, mean ideas, or paltry ribaldry—and of whom little Harry says, "That two-penny half-penny crab of a fellow never looks at me without spoiling my breakfast and putting me off my meal for the best part of a fortnight."

Alas! it is distressing to see age and rank neither respected nor entitled to respect.

"Ye austere in temper, hard in heart, and vulgar in manner, be this your lot! feed, feed on the carrion—feigned smiles and false words—avaunt! I charge ye from the wholesome food—true friendship;—fly at night to your liquor chest for society, and on the morrow seek to ease your aching heads and feverish frames with the contents of your drug-box—may the edge of your malice be blunted and made impotent—may ye live shunned by all, feared by few, loved by none—and when you return to dust may pitying silence consign ye to oblivion."

That florid face, that lively blue eye, belongs to a gallant soldier, and excellent officer and an accomplished gentleman—strict in the performance of duty, urbane in manners, he lives generally beloved and universally respected.

God of the Brave, protect from harm him the gallant hearts he leads! Guide them to glory, but spare, oh spare their blood! and if it be thy will to exact a sacrifice, may thy victims expire in the arms of Victory!

* Our friend the *Adventurer* will see that we have altered the title of his paper as respected its locality. He will pardon us for the delay which occurred in giving place to his acceptable contribution. It was unavoidable. We shall be happy to hear from him again.—EDITOR.

The India Gazette, Dec. 4.

Madras

DECEMBER 9, 1823.

Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's Paper

On England—at 6 months' sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 8d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 99 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 38½ to 37 per cent. per Unremittable 8 to 10.

LOCAL NEWS.—The *JERAMEER* is the only Ship now remaining in the Roads.

We are still without rain, and much fear that the Flag Staff will be re-hoisted on the 15th without our having witnessed any thing like monsoon weather since it was lowered.

On Saturday morning last at eleven o'clock, the Annual Meeting of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Library of the Literary Institution at the College Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. STRATTON took the Chair in the absence of The Hon. Sir E. STANLEY the President, who however shortly afterwards entered the room, and the Report of the Society was read by the Secretary. We were much gratified at observing that the Funds of the Society are in a flourishing state, tho' the demands made upon them have been very heavy. Considerable progress has been made since the last Report in Translations and Revisions of the Sacred Scriptures into the vernacular languages of the country. But what afforded us most pleasure was that so much attention has been paid to the spiritual necessities of the Native Christians scattered through the Peninsula, and particularly the ancient Syrian Church, the state of which is so affectingly depicted by Buchanan. It appears that the demands of these poor people are even importunate; and when we consider the subject of their demands, that it is no other than the pure Word of God in an accessible form, we cannot but congratulate the Society, the friends of Christianity, and the Indian Public in general, on the fair prospect of the accomplishment of this most desirable object.

The Report having been read, several Resolutions were put to the Meeting in the usual course of business, and the company dispersed. We were pleased to see assembled on the occasion many Gentlemen whose influence cannot fail to be of service to the cause, and whose characters afford ample security that the simple object of the Institution will never be lost sight of. We would beg however, in the utmost cordiality to the Society, to suggest for their consideration, whether in a place like this, where so much is to be done and where the plan is so novel, a little more spirit might not be infused into their Proceedings by endeavouring to give them greater publicity. We are satisfied that the Bible Society of Madras wants only to be known, to be patronized; and that many more would have been present, if it had been sufficiently notified that their attendance would be acceptable.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of Judicature assembled on Tuesday the 2d instant, pursuant to a notice which had been published in the Government Gazette for the special purpose therein specified—The Warrant from the Lord High Chancellor as Speaker of the House of Lords was produced and read by the Registrar, after which, and the other formalities necessary on the occasion—The Court proceeded with the business—The examination of the witnesses occupied the Judges during the two succeeding days—On Thursday the whole of the Evidence having been gone thro' the Court adjourned until Friday next when it will again meet and business of the commission will be closed—After which the Honourable the Judges will sit for the purpose of hearing and disposing of several motions which are of a special and pressing nature.

The Madras Government Lottery will commence Drawing this day at noon; we trust good luck will attend our *Speculative Readers*.

MADRAS RACES.—The ensuing Spring Meeting, which commences on the 19th January, 1824, promises more real sport than has been witnessed on the Madras Turf for some years. From the number of well known Plate Horses now in training, great competition may be expected. Among these "*Hetman*" and "*Buckfoot*" rank high. The former has established himself as one of the best Arabs ever brought to the Post; the latter although not so generally known, it is conjectured *can do much*, and we sincerely hope to see these two rivals brought together.

The 22d December being the Anniversary of the Battle of "*Mahidpur*," a Ball will be given by the Officers of the 3d Regiment, Light Infantry, at the Presidency Cantonment.

[*Madras Courier*, December 9.

We have still to regret the want of Rain—the Weather has continued quite serene since our last report, and it has seldom been colder at Madras, than during some nights past—the exposed Thermometer before Sun-rise, having been as low as 59½. Although the time for rehoisting the Fort Flag Staff is near, we may still hope for a supply of Rain, even after that period—as heavy falls have been known in the latter part of the present, and as late as the beginning of next month. The end of 1818 and beginning of 1819 furnished an example of this.

[*Mad. Govt. Gaz.* Dec. 11.

H. M. Ship *Liffey* remained in the Roads only a few hours, and sailed for Ceylon—The *COMMODORE* we understand after visiting Colombo, is expected to proceed to the Malabar Coast, and thence to the Eastward. Mrs. Colebrooke and Mr. Fraser came down on the *Liffey*.

English News.

FRENCH PAPERS OF SATURDAY.
12 JULY.

(FROM THE ETOILE OF SATURDAY EVENING.)

MADRID, JULY 7.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

General Bordesoult writes, that he hopes in a short time to be master of the Isle of Leon. All the letters we receive agree in two points, that Cadiz cannot hold out, and that the King's life is not in danger. Ballasteros has left his army to get to Cadiz, which was defeated by General Molitor. In several houses in Cadiz they have been already obliged to have recourse to the water from their cisterns.

The *Journal of Cadiz* contains the following paragraph, which appears to us very remarkable:—

"A thousand different reports prevail this evening on the subject of the arrival near this port (Cadiz) of four vessels of war, one English, and three French; it is said, amongst other things, that a French ship of the line, a frigate, and a brigantine, approached the castle of this fortress and that of St. Sebastian: they fired on the frigate, which made off immediately; the three French vessels kept in sight till night. At six o'clock two Officers (English) disembarked, and followed by a great number of persons, went to the Secretary of State to have an interview with him."

FOURTH CORPS OF THE ARMY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF BARON D'EROLE TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR.—(EXTRACT.)

"Monsieur—It was on the 7th of this month, in the morning, and at the moment when

Mina commenced operations, that I received at your Excellency, the order to take possession of four Spanish battalions and 100 caissons. The same day the enemy in several orders to follow the troops moved from Solsona.

"On the 8th, after having taken town three companies, we proceeded to de Hillet, Cerdagne, a Dori. I immediately marched for march on Ripoll, where the enemy was but Mina broke up his camp at Pau; proceeded in the direction of Besalu, and orders to a French battalion to march on Besalu, and with the rest of my troops.

"Just as the columns changed his direction, and I instantly proceeded. Mina was proceeding to Besalu before nine o'clock made the march with such such prudent precautions, ignorant of our movements; seen fatality, a soldier of the appeared during the night, and in the morning, and informed him of the dispositions we had made to attack.

"We learn that Baron d'Eroles, Marshal Saint Priest are before Cardona, going to form the blockade of that place as well as that of Sen."

FIGURE 28.

On the 2d of this month the of Santa disembarcked 500 men, between Calendres, which was only occupied by three companies of the 21st, but the revolutionists were obliged to retreat, and the place more than 100 killed and wounded.

(FROM THE CONSTITUTION.)

A telegraphic despatch, dated the 8th, from Brest, announces that a convoy left Martinique on the 20th of May, of 57 sail, escorted by the *Nereide* frigate, and entered the above port.

We read to-day in a *Mineral Journal* the following lines:—"We are to believe that the negotiations have commenced with the Members of the Cortes and the party who have the greatest power, and a favourable result is expected."

BAYONNE PAPERS.

MADRID, JULY 1.

We by no means here the tranquility which the arrival of French and the establishment of the Regency seemed to promise. Confidence diminished, and the majority of the Spaniards apprehend that the struggle will be long and sanguinary. Their apprehensions are partly founded on the conduct of the Regency, which they judge to be impolitic, inasmuch as it seems to flatter and depend upon the unenlightened and ferocious part of the nation.

The proscription of individuals of the better classes extends daily, and but for the presence of the French massacre and pillage would have covered Spain with mourning. For this reason, people in this capital think themselves happy to have French soldiers in their houses, whom they do not quit even in the public walks and streets; the common people murmur at this preference, and call the French who accompany the citizens traitors or jacobins. Complaints have been made to the Commandant, and several officers have been obliged to change their quarters; but this degenerating into abuse, it has been found necessary to acknowledge, that if such vociferations were not despised, the officers must be quartered in the houses of shoe-makers and

masons, who could not even
This will give an idea of the
in which we are, and of the
partisans of the Faith, who
the French. Addresses
Regency from the provi
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Inquisition. As that
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and subsists only on requi
tance of the French; in a
are in the same situation th
the last war, who were force
Spaniards with every thing, even to
that Spain had at that time immense resour
of which it is now destitute. The scanty c
tributions that are levied are absorbed amo
the Governors and their immediate dependen
and in the Provinces the disorder of the fina
ces is at its height.

Generals Molitor and Bourmont have pro
posed to raise some Royalist Battalions at
Valencia and Seville, but at the expense of the
French Treasury, Spain being entirely exhausted.
The triumph of legitimacy in Spain is certain,
if the same sacrifices continue to be made;
but the French must take care not to change
their mode of proceeding. It is certain that the
Constitutional divisions are destitute of resour
ces.

IRELAND.

TWELFTH OF JULY.

(FROM THE DUBLIN FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.)

The measures taken by the Irish Government
for the preservation of the public peace on this
day (Saturday, 12th inst.), reflect much credit
upon them. They intimated their wish that a
dangerous and offensive practice might be dis
continued, but they also took care to shew they
were resolved that it should not be repeated.
About ten o'clock last night a large body of
police-men attended in College-green, and shor
tly afterwards a strong military foot guard
marched down to the Bank in the immediate
neighbourhood of the Statue, where they took
up their quarters for the night. A troop of
Dragoons also rode down to College green
from the Castle, to which they returned imme
diately. The Riding School, in the Lower
Castle-yard, had been prepared for their recep
tion, and there they remained all night, ready to
act at a moment's notice, should their presence
and assistance be found necessary. We are hap
py to say, up to this moment (two o'clock A.M.)
there has been no occasion to call upon them.
Considerable numbers of persons have passed
through College-green since ten o'clock and
a few loitered now and then about the Statue,
but no attempt has been made to disturb the
public peace. The neighbourhood has been per
fectly quiet, for the first time within our re
collection on the 12th of July.

FIVE O'CLOCK.

Up to this hour there has been no attempt to
dress the Statue.

has again
nothing now is wante
to bring to maturity
Dumfries Courier.

The New Times

The following Gentlemen were yes
ed to the degree of Barrister at Law
Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn :—
Guy Prandergast, Esq., George Simson
Edward Vaughan Williams, Esq. Ralph
ty, Esq., Charles Heberden, Esq., W. Pa
Esq. and Labbeus Charles Humfrey, Esq.

Vice-Admiral Sir L. W. HALSTEAD, K. C.
B. has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on
the Jamaica station, in the place of Commodore
OWEN. The *Isis*, of 50 guns, is fitting in the
River for his reception.

On Thursday the *Larne*, 20-gun sloop, Cap
tain FREDERICK MARRYAT, sailed for the Cape
of Good Hope and the East Indies with des
patches for the Commanders-in-Chief on those
stations; also some Medical Officers and a par
ty of seamen and marines for the *Leven* and
Barracouta, employed in surveying the Eastern
Coast of Africa, the crews of those vessels hav
ing been very much reduced by sickness. The
Slaney, 20-gun sloop, Captain MITCHELL, will
follow for the same destination in a few days.—
Portsmouth Paper.

The Company's ship *Coldstream* arrived off
Dover yesterday.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPEDITION.—The *Talbot*
Steam Packet Captain WILLIAM MAJOR, left
Ostend on Tuesday evening last; arrived in Lon
don on Wednesday; returned to Ostend, & came
back early on Friday; performing at least 450
miles in 52 hours, including the time occupied in
discharging passengers and luggage, and taking
in the requisites for each voyage.

[*The New Times*,—July 7.]

et Noir, at No. 5, King-
Messrs. C—x—d and
ane-Street, are principal
rn, also, a man of the
y a partner with the
nown for many years
own. These are the
machine, and of as
riety as the Gothic
small degree for the
olonize the King's
ility to lay open
springs by which
et in daily mo-
ho alternately
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ds—rth (bro-
light-of-hand
and a thirty-
re high; next
le of the famous
ast, Mr. B—ns;
perfect training, and
work, receiving a sti-
our pounds per week,
the winnings, or rather
with a view to keep them
to extinguish any spark of
dle in their bosom: in a few
ome as callous and hard-hearted
eir employers. There are also in the cons-
pay of the concern, a number of ruined
esters, who are employed in the capacity of
uiting officers,* who frequent the fashiona-
coffee-houses at the west-end, introduce
emselves to the acquaintance of young men of
fashion, introduce them to the houses, and are
paid a bonus by the proprietors, great, in pro-
portion to the sum their victim has been robbed
of. When the company musters thick, and there
is much play, Philip H—ds—rth and his hoary-
headed colleague Da—is, take their seats at the
table opposite to each other, and deal the cards
by turns; their fame for slight of hand is too
well known to require any comment; suffice it
to say, that when they preside, the colour of
which the most money is staked is sure to loose,
or if stakes are nearly equal on both, a thirty
one *apres* is made, which gives them the half of
both the stakes. This is playing a sure game;
numberless are the victims whom these all-
devouring monsters have destroyed; many are
the instances of men, who, after having been
ruined by them, have been brought to the gal-
lows. Haywood is a melancholy example of this.
They have caused more ruin than plague, pes-
tilence, and famine, could have done; their sys-
tem of play is founded on deceit of all sorts, and
by such means they rise like mushrooms, be-
come suddenly rich, owing their wealth to no
qualities but such as are most despicable, and
holding in utter contempt those who strive to
gain an independence by slow and honest
means. Fraud and villany are the deities wor-
shipped by them, and at the shrine of their in-
satiated avarice, is immolated the victim, who,
had he not been decoyed to this den of thieves,
might still have continued to be happy. To il-
lustrate this, let me cite the example of one of
the first bill brokers upon change, who, few
years ago, *rolled in wealth* (Nathan Le—v—e)
whom they have actually stripped of incalcula-
ble sums, and is now reduced next door to beg-
gary. Of all the Hells about St. James's, this

* The Black Dwarf is captain of the band.

makers of Philad
a method of touching,
that used in Europe.

intelligence from Barmah inspires
with regard on the success of the
Messrs. Judron and Price have receiv-
to repair to Ava, the capital, that
may avail himself of the medical skill
Price. They arrived about the 1st of Oc-
were immediately presented to his Ma-
who informed them that he desired them
reside at Ava, and promised to build a house
for them at his own expense. Dr. Price speaks
favourably of the mild disposition and affable
manners of the monarch, and tho' he has not
shown favourable dispositions towards Christiani-
ty, yet he has never persecuted the disciples
of any creed,—and it cannot but be regarded
as an encouraging circumstance, that he has
been induced by any consideration, to call
Christian Missionaries to a spot where they may
enjoy the best opportunities of sending thro'
the empire the word of the Lord.*
Boston Recorder, April 1823.

A REEP INTO THE PANDEMONIUM; BEING,

A PANDECT of the WHOLE Science of GAM-
BLING—the Play Houses—the Proprietors—
their GAMES—HOURS—STAKES—the FRE-
QUENTERS—THEIR HISTORY—PRACTICES, &
ANECDOTES—No. 5.

"Quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt."—SENECA.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSES.

Sir,
Since my last communication to you, I have
ascertained that in addition to the names of
A—b—t, D—v—s, and H—s—h, who were
understood to be the proprietors and setters-up

the most infamous (A—e excepted) and its proprietors ought to be held up to public execration. Two gallants, the Mr. B—s, young men, brothers, officers in the army, who, after having escaped the dangers and perils of the Peninsular war, returned home to enjoy in the bosom of their families that peace and comfort which their patrimony, of which they had lately become possessed, promised them the enjoyment, became the prey of the recruiting sergeants belonging to this establishment, and in three years were fleeced of a very large sum of money; they are at present both in prison. Let us now take a peep a few doors lower in this street, No. 10, kept by Davis the elder, and Dick Desb—w, of E. O. table, and false-dice notoriety: this Hell is less in rank, though not least in villany, to the foregoing; the aiders and abettors are Bill D—vis, son to the aforementioned, who bids fair to rival his sire in the arts of false play. Thomas La—nder, commonly styled Tommy Roundhead, ex-devant conductor of stores to the army, a complete Greek, always ready at hand to second the motions of Dick Desb—w, when a Johnny Newcome is to be fleeced; and last, not least, behold Squire P—d, who, under the most meek and sanctified outward appearance, conceals all the tricks and devices of an experienced black-leg, a perfect Iago. Of such materials is composed the staff of this establishment, besides a good corps de reserve, always at hand. They profess to place on the table a bank of 300*l.*, but it scarce ever exceeds 100*l.*, or 150*l.*, and, with this trifling sum, they contrive to win from 400*l.* to 500*l.* daily, and 'tis not rare to see an individual lose from 800*l.* to 1200*l.* at a sitting. The stakes are from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 25*l.*; 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* are frequently put down by the broken punter, and the smallest donations are thankfully received by the bank. You may daily behold at the table individuals who constantly win; they are in the secrets of the cabinet, and play for the bank in order to delude the young and unsuspecting punter* into a belief there is a possibility of winning, although experience proves that certain ruin is sure to overtake him, who is so infatuated as to persist in following up this destructive game. They seldom, at this house, give the broken-down player the opportunity of resorting to the pawnbroker to recruit his finances; if the victim has about his person a valuable watch, seals, chain, diamond brooch, or ring, from the moment of his entering this den of thieves, Tommy Roundhead has already calculated its probable value, and steps forward and generously offers to lend about half its worth, on this security, encouraging the poor fellow again to try his luck, and he has always at his elbow one of the recruiting squad to recount some unaccountable story of Mr. Such-a-one, who borrowed a few pounds on the security of his watch, and won all the money on the table: the poor fellow is credulous, again ventures, and, in a few moments, loses his last stake; when it is considered that his means are exhausted, and he neglects to redeem his pledges, in a few days, he is demeed completely plucked, and is refused admittance, unless he is base enough to consent to introduce some candidate who is *flush* (to use Tommy Roundhead's words) in which case he is enrolled on the recruiting service, and is paid in proportion to the ruin he entails on those who may be weak enough to be deluded by him. The notorious

* The player.

Mr. B—f—d, of placeselling notoriety, is on the list of the establishment.

The bank can at first sight detect a forged note, being adepts in that science; yet 'tis very strange how many forged notes are received by the punters, and if they attempt to return them, they are threatened with exposure. These practices are carried on in the open face of day, and in defiance of the wise laws which have been enacted to prevent excessive and destructive gaming.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. F. A.

[No. VI. of the Gaz. of Fashion.

SKETCHES OF THE IRISH BAR.—No. V.

The Solicitor-general, Mr. Joy.

"For do but mark the jeers and notable scorns
That live in every region of his face."
SHAKESPEARE.

MR. JOY, the present Solicitor-general for Ireland, and the anti-papistical associate in office of the chief advocate of the Roman Catholic claims, is the son of a literary man, who was the editor of a newspaper in Belfast. To the violent spirit which characterised the democratic lucubrations of the father, I am inclined to attribute a mistake into which the public have fallen with respect to the juvenile propensities of the son. The Solicitor-General is commonly considered to have been addicted to liberal principles in his early life, and has been reproached with having started a patriot. But whiggism is not a family disorder, nor have I been able to discover any grounds for thinking that Mr. Joy was at any time the professor of opinions at variance with his present political creed. Since he was called to the Bar, which was in the year 1788, I cannot find a single deviation in his conduct from the path of obvious prudence, which his instinctive tendencies would naturally have led him to adopt, and to which his matured experience must have instructed him to adhere. It required little sagacity to perceive that by allying himself with the religious and aristocratic passions of the prosperous faction, he was much more likely to attain distinction, than by any chivalrous dedication of his abilities to a more noble, but unrequiting cause. Had he had the misfortune to inherit so sterile and unprofitable a patrimony as the love of Ireland, he might still, perhaps, have risen to eminence and honour. But his success would have been achieved in despite of his principle. By choosing a different course he has succeeded through them. Instead of the difficult and laborious path by which so few have won their way, and which is filled not only with obstacles but thorns, he selected the smoother road, the progress in which is as easy as it is sure—which is thronged by crowds, who, instead of impeding individual advancement, sustain and bear each other on—and which not only leads with more directness to a splendid elevation, but is bordered with many fertile and rich retreats, in which those who are either unable or unwilling to prosecute their journey to the more distant and shining objects to which it conducts at last, are certain of finding an adjacent place of secure and permanent repose. In this inviting path, the weak and the incapable may sit down in ease and luxury, even in the lowest gradations of ascent; while the more vigorous and aspiring receive an impulse from the very ground they

tread, and are hurried rapidly along. Mr. Joy could not fail to see the advantages of this accelerating course, nor do I impute much blame to him for having yielded to its allurements. He has, perhaps, acted from that kind of artificial conviction, into which the mind of an honourable man may at last succeed in torturing itself. Conscience, like every other judge, may be misled, and there is no advocate so eloquent as self-interest before that high, but not infallible tribunal. Whatever were his motives in choosing this judicious though not very exalted course, Mr. Joy soon distinguished himself by his zeal in his vocation, and became prominent among the staunch Tories at the Bar. He displayed in its fullest force that sort of sophisticated loyalty, of which vehement Protestants are in the habit of making a boastful profession in Ireland, and carried the supererogatory sentiment into practice, even at the convivial meetings of the Bar. A lawyer, who has since risen to considerable distinction, and whose youth was encompassed by calamities, which it required a rare combination of talents and of fortitude to surmount, was selected by Mr. Joy for an early manifestation of his devotedness to the cause, which it required no very high spirit of prophecy to foresee would be ultimately canonized by success. It was upon motion of Mr. Joy, that the barrister to whom I allude, was expelled, for his republican tendencies from the Bar-mess of the North-east Circuit. In recommending so very rigorous a measure, he gave proof of earnestness and of his good taste. The expulsion of an associate, whom an almost daily intercourse ought to have invested with at least the semblances of friendship, afforded abundant evidence of the sincerity of the emotion with which he was influenced, while his discrimination was approved, by marking a man out for ruin, whose endowments were sufficiently conspicuous to direct the general attention, not only to the peculiar victim that suffered in the sacrifice, but to the priest who presided at the immolation. This unequivocal exhibition of enthusiastic loyalty was followed by other instances of equally devoted and not more disinterested attachment to the government, and Mr. Joy gradually grew into the favour of those who are the distributors of honour and of emolument at the Bar. He did not, however, abuse the predilections of authority for any mean or inglorious purpose. He is, I believe, unsullied by any sordid passion; and whatever may be his faults, avarice is not among them. He has never been an occupant of any one of the paltry offices at the Bar, to the invention of which the genius of Irish Secretaries is unremittingly applied. Aiming at loftier objects, he preserved a character for independency, by abstaining from solicitation. It would be tedious to trace his progress through the various stages of professional success which conduct to celebrity at last. A lawyer advances by movements almost imperceptible, from obscurity into note, and from note to fame; and would find it difficult to ascribe with certainty the consummation of his success to any direct or immediate cause. It is by a continued series of meritorious efforts and of fortunate events, that eminence is to be attained at the Bar. We pass by the many years of labour in which Mr. Joy, in obedience to the destinies of his profession, must have expended the flower of his life, and lead him directly to the administration of Mr. Saurin.

That gentleman, the Coryphæus of the Orange party, formed for Mr. Joy a strong political partiality. He found in Mr. Joy the cardinal virtue, which, in his opinion, is the hinge of all integrity and honour, and in the absence of which the highest genius and the deepest knowledge are wholly without avail. With the ex-attorney-general, Orangeism in politics has all the efficacy of charity in religion, and in the person of Mr. Joy, he found many conspicuous qualities set-off by the full lustre of Protestantism. This community of sentiment engendered a virulent sympathy between them. Mr. Joy was appointed one of the three Sergeants, who take precedence after the Attorney and Solicitor-general, and enjoy a sort of customary right to promotion to the Bench. Even before they are raised to the judicial station, they occasionally act in lieu of any of the judges, who may happen to be prevented by illness from going the circuit. The malady of a judge, to such an extent of incapacity, is not, however, of very frequent occurrence. A deduction from his salary, to the amount of four hundred pounds, is inflicted as a sort of penalty in every instance in which he declines attending the assizes, and the expedient has been found peculiarly sanative. It not unfrequently happens that one of the twelve sages, who has lain almost dead during the term, at the sound of the circuit-trumpet, starts as it were into a judicial resurrection, and, preceded by the gorgeous procession of bum-bailiffs, bears his cadaverous attestation through the land, to the miraculous agency of the King's commission. However, it does upon occasion happen, that this restorative, powerful as it is, loses its preternatural operation, and one of the sergeants is called upon to take the place of any of the ermined dignitaries of the Bench, who does not require the certificate of a physician to satisfy the public of the reality of his venerable ailments. This proximity to the Bench gives a Sergeant considerable weight. In raising Mr. Joy to an office which affords so many honourable anticipations, Mr. Saurin must have been sensible that he added to his personal influence, by the elevation of so unqualified an adherent to the party of which he was the head. Mr. Joy had, besides, a high individual rank. Before his promotion his business was considerable, and it afterwards rapidly increased. It was principally augmented in chancery, where preaudience is of the utmost moment. Lord Manners is disposed to allow too deep a permanence to the earliest impression, and whoever first addresses him has the odds in his favour. The enjoyment of priority swelled the bag of Mr. Joy which was soon distended into an equality with that of the present Chief-justice, Mr. Bushe.

That great advocate found in Mr. Joy a dangerous competitor. The latter was generally supposed to be more profoundly read, and the abstract principles of equity were traced by sagacious solicitors in the folds and furrows of his brow. The eloquence of Bushe was little appreciated by men who thought that, because they had been delighted, they ought not to have been convinced. Joy had a more logical aspect in the eyes of those who conceive that genius affords *prima facie* evidence against knowledge, and grew into a gradual preference at the chancery Bar. It was no light recommendation to him that he was the protégé of Saurin, who could not bring himself to forgive the liberalism of his colleague, and

was not unwilling to assist the prosperous competition of his more Protestant élève. His strenuous protection gave strong reasons to Bushe to tremble at Joy's pretensions to the highest seat upon the Bench. Bushe had himself declined the office of a puisne judge, in the just expectation of attaining to that which he at present occupies in a manner so useful to the country and so creditable to himself. But he was doomed to the endurance of a long interval of suspense before his present fortunate, and I may even call it, accidental elevation. He had been already sufficiently annoyed by the reverse longevity of Lord Norbury, and the no less vexatious hesitations of Lord Downes, who tortured him for years with the judicial coquetry of affected resignation. But the appearance of another candidate for the object of his protracted aspirations had well nigh broken his spirit and reduced him to despair. It was at one time quite notorious, that if a vacancy had occurred in the chief-justiceship of the King's-bench, Saurin would have exercised his influence in behalf of his favourite; and it was almost equally certain that his influence would have prevailed. In the general notion Joy was soon to preside in the room of Downes, and his own demeanour tended not a little to confirm it. The auspices of success were assembled in his aspect, as conspicuously as the omens of disaster were collected in the bearing of Mr. Bushe. The latter exhibited all the most painful symptoms of the malady of procrastinated hope. The natural buoyancy of his spirit sunk under the oppressive and accumulating solicitude that weighed upon him. Conscious of the power of our emotions, and of the readiness with which they break into external results, he was ever on his guard against them. He well knew how speedily misfortune is detected by the vulgar and heartless crowd we call the world, and made every effort to rescue himself from their ignominious commiseration. To escape from a sentiment which is so closely connected with contempt, he wrought himself at moments into a wild and feverish hilarity: but the care that consumes the heart, manifested itself in despite of all his efforts to conceal it. His bursts of high-wrought joyousness were speedily followed by the depression which usually succeeds to an unnatural inebriation of the mind: his eyes used to be fixed in a heavy and abstracted glare; his face was suffused with a murky and unwholesome red,—melancholy seemed to “bake his blood.” He was vacant when disengaged, and impatient when occupied, and every external circumstance about him attested the workings of solicitude that were going on within. It was truly distressing to see this eloquent, high-minded, and generous man, dying of the ague of expectation, and alternately shivering with wretched disappointment, and inflamed with miserable hope. Joy, on the other hand, displayed all the characteristics of prosperity, and would have been set down by the most casual observer as a peculiarly successful man. An air of good fortune was spread around him: it breathed from his face, and was diffused over all that he said and did. His eyes twinkled with the pride of authority. His brow assumed by anticipation the solemnity of the judicial cast;—he seemed to rehearse the part of chief-justice, and to be already half-seated on the highest place upon the Bench. But suddenly it was plucked from beneath him—Lord Wellesley

arrived—Saurin was precipitated from his office. In a paroxysm of distempered magnanimity he disdained to accept the first judicial station, and Bushe, to his own astonishment, grasped in permanence and security that object of half his life, which had appeared so long to fly from his pursuit, and, just before the instant of its attainment, seemed, like a phantasm, to have receded from his reach for ever. Bushe is now chief-justice of the King's-bench; and that he may long continue to preside there is the wish of every man by whom indiscriminate urbanity to the Bar, unremitting attention to the duties of his office, and a perfect competence to their discharge—the purest impartiality and a most noble intellect—are held in value.

Notwithstanding that the Bench was withdrawn from Mr. Joy, while he was almost in the attitude of seating himself upon it, he did not fall to the ground. Bushe's promotion left a vacancy in the office of Solicitor-general, and it was tendered to Mr. Joy. This was considered a little singular, as his opinions were well known to be exactly opposite to those of the new Attorney-general Mr. Plunket. That circumstance, however, so far from being a ground of objection, was, I am inclined to think, a principal motive for submitting the vacant place to his acceptance. It had been resolved to compound all parties together. The more repulsive the ingredients, the better fitted they were for the somewhat empirical process of conciliation, with which Lord Wellesley had undertaken to mix them up together. The government being itself an anomaly—a thing “of shreds and patches,—it was only consistent that the legal department should be equally heterogeneous. To this sagacious project, the conjunction of two persons who differ so widely from each other as Mr. Plunket and Mr. Joy, is to be attributed. The latter was blamed by many of his friends for the promptitude with which he allied himself to the new administration, for he did not affect the coyness which is usually illustrated by a proverbial reference to clerical ambition. He was well aware that if he indulged in the mockery of a refusal, amidst the rapid fluctuations of an undecided government, he might endanger the ultimate possession of so valuable an office. He did not put on any virgin reluctances, nor seem “fearful of his wishes,” but embraced the fair opportunity with a genuine and unaffected ardour. The strangeness of this coalition, between men of principles so directly opposite, was speedily illustrated. The trial of the Orangemen for the famous theatrical riot brought the incoherences of the system into full relief. Mr. Joy was well known to coincide with the loyal delinquents upon the abstract question of ascendancy, with as cordial a warmth as the natural tranquillity of his temperament would permit; and however he might have disapproved of the expedient by which their ferocious passion for the constitution was evinced, it was impossible that he should regard the excesses, in which their barbarous loyalty was exemplified, with any very vehement indignation. We extend an unavoidable sympathy to the errors which arise from a superabundance of those emotions in which we ourselves participate. The official duty of Mr. Joy prescribed to him a course from which he must have recoiled; and it was necessary to spur him onward where another would have required the rein. The Attorney-general was sensible of the peculiarity of his condition,

and determined to use him, if possible, into a more cordial alliance with himself. Accordingly he covered him with praise. He seemed at a loss to determine whether King William or Mr. Joy had the higher claims to his admiration. He said, that "by his high talents, enlightened information, and extensive knowledge, he had been assisted in every step of the prosecution, and that to his cordial zeal and co-operation no terms could be too strong to render justice and express his gratitude." This encomium produced a smile. It was at once perceived that Mr. Plunket was distrustful of his colleague; and, to use a vulgar phrase, was determined to "put it upon him." Joy felt that it was meant as a stimulant, and, in despite of his own stubborn conviction, endeavoured to excite himself into a semblance of sincerity. His speech was judicious and well arranged. His arrayed the evidence with skill, and shewed himself to be well versed in the discipline of his profession. But his manner was cold and frosty-spirited; his clearness was wintry and congealed; his reasons were upon one side, and all his passions upon the other. He appeared to labour with his own consciousness, and to attend less to the arguments applicable to the case, than to the mode in which he was to play his part. He made some singular confessions. In lauding Lord Wellesley he said, "that his Lordship did him the honour to appoint him to the office which he held with perfect knowledge, that, upon the great subject which divided the country, his opinions differed from his Lordship's, nor was that question ever once, in the course of a year during which he had been in office, mentioned." This statement gave a curious insight into the viceregal councils, in which a great national question was never once alluded to in delicate respect to the tender feelings of Mr. Joy. It had also the effect of intimation to the jury, that it would not be a matter of deep regret to his Majesty's Solicitor-general, if those with whom he felt so strenuous a concurrence of sentiment, and whose "failings leaned to virtue's side," were to escape from the poisoned tooth of Mr. Plunket. But it was scarcely needful to apprise the jury of his own feelings, in order to neutralise all the effects which his abstract reasoning might produce. His very countenance seemed to be at variance with his speech. It was a personification of humbug. It has a natural tendency to derision; and the expression which it habitually assumes towards others, appeared in this instance to be extended to himself. Through the arch solemnity with which his features were invested, it was easy to discern the spirit of ridicule breaking, in occasional flashes of mockery, from his eye, and playing in lambent scorn about him. To the government by which he was employed, he gave no reason for complaint, and acquitted himself with mercenary fidelity of his distasteful task. Mr. Plunket could not have said that he omitted a single topic upon which he ought to have relied; but he must have thought how different an effect would have been produced by his old friend Mr. Burrowes. Instead of the well-turned sentences of graceful diction, which were uttered with cold suavity and gentle remonstrance by Mr. Joy, that able man would have thrown among the jury an inflamed harrangue, which, if it had not extorted justice, would at least have inflicted shame. The jury would have been attained by the

eloquence of the advocate. The placidity of Mr. Joy had the effect of reconciling them to their verdict. He politely asked them to find the traverser guilty, and with such an air as gave them to understand that he would not take it in very bad part, if they declined to comply with his request. He delivered a well enunciated essay, which indicated a cultivated mind, but which was destitute of impressiveness or force. It was not, as it ought to have been, "struck fiery off." It wanted neither happiness of diction nor felicity of thought; but it was deficient in power, and left the jury at its conclusion in as undisturbed a self-complacency, as if his lips had not been opened during the trial.

I am far from meaning to impute any censure to Mr. Joy, for the least purposed inefficiency upon this occasion. I doubt not that he did as much as his peculiar relation to the traversers would allow; but he was so shackled and restrained that it was impossible that his faculties should have had their full play. These are of a high quality, and he is justly accounted one of the ablest men at the Irish Bar. In the sense in which eloquence, and especially in Ireland, is generally understood, I do not think that it belongs to him in a very remarkable degree. At times his manner is very strenuous, but energy is by no means the characteristic of his speaking. I have seen him, upon occasion, appeal to juries with considerable force, and manifest that honest indignation in the reprobation of meanness and of depravity, which is always sure to excite an exalted sentiment in the minds of men. The sincere enforcement of good principle is among the noblest sources of genuine oratory; and he that awakens a more generous love of virtue and lifts us beyond the ordinary sphere of our moral sensibilities, produces the true results of eloquence. This Mr. Joy has not unfrequently accomplished, but his habitual cast of expression and of thought is too much subdued and kept under the vigilant controul of a timid and suspicious taste, to be attended with any very signal and shining effects. He deals little in that species of illustration which indicates a daring and adventurous mind; that seeks to deliver its strong, though not always matured, conceptions in bold and lofty phrase. Its products may be frequently imperfect, but a single noble thought that springs full formed from the imagination, compensates for all its abortive offspring. Mr. Joy does not appear to think so, and studiously abstains from the indulgence of that propensity to figurative decoration, which in Ireland is carried to some excess. Nature, I suspect, has been a little niggard in the endowment of his fancy; and if she has not given him wings for a sustained and lofty flight, he is wise in not using any waxen pinions. I have never detected any exaggeration in his speeches, either in notion or in phrase. His language is precise and pure, but so simple, as scarcely to deviate from the plainness of ordinary discourse. It was observed of Lysias that he seldom employed a word which was not in the most common use, but that his language was so measured as to render his style exceedingly melodious and sweet. Mr. Joy very rarely has recourse to an expression which is not perfectly familiar. But he combines the most trivial forms of phrase with so much art together, as to give them a peculiarly rhythmical construction. Upon occasion, however, he throws into a speech some ornamental allusion to his own favourite pursuits. He takes

a flower or two from his hortus siccus, and flings it carelessly out. But his images are derived from the museum and the cabinet, and not from the mountain and the field. He is strongly addicted to the study of the more graceful sciences, and versed in shrubs, and birds, and butterflies. In this respect he stands an honourable exception to most of the eminent members of the Bar, with whom all scientific and literary acquirement is held in a kind of disrepute. Mr. Joy has not neglected those sources of permanent enjoyment, which continue to administer their innocent gratifications, when almost every other is dried up. He has employed his solitary leisure (for he is an old bachelor, and, in despite of certain rumours recently afloat among "the womankind" in Temple-street, appears to be an inveterate Mr. Oldbuck) in the cultivation of elegant although, in some instances, fantastic tastes. He is devoted to the love of the plants, and spends in a well-assorted museum of curiosities many an hour of dalliance with an insect or a shell. It is not unnatural that his mind should be impregnated with his intellectual recreations; and whenever he ventures upon a metaphor, it may readily be traced to some association with his scientific pursuits. But, with this rare exception, Mr. Joy may be accounted an unadorned speaker. His chief merit consists in his talent for elucidation and for sneering. He is, indeed, so sensible of his genius for mockery, that he puts it into use wherever the least opportunity is afforded for its display. When it is his object to cover a man with disgrace, he lavishes encomium with a tone and look that render his envenomed praises more deadly than the fiercest invective. He deals in incessant irony, and sets off his virulent panegyric with a smile of such baleful derision as to furnish a model to a painter for Goethe's *Metempsychoses*. In cross-examination he employs this formidable faculty with singular effect. Here he shews high excellence. He contemplates the witness with the suppressed delight of an inquisitor, who calmly surveys his victim before he has him on the wheel. He does not drag him to the torture with a ferocious precipitation, and throw him at once into his torments, but with a slow and blandishing suavity tempts and allures him on, and invites him to the point at which he knows that the means of infliction lie in wait. He offers him a soft and downy bed in which the rack is concealed, and when he is laid upon it, even then he does not put out all his resources of agony at once. He affects to caress the victim whom he torments, and it is only after he has brought the whole machinery of torture into action, that his purpose is perfectly revealed; and even then, and when he is in the fullest triumph of excruciation, he retains his seeming and systematic gentleness; he affects to wonder at the pain which he applies, and while he is pouring molten lead into the wound, pretends to think it balm.

The habitual irony which Mr. Joy is accustomed to put into such efficient practice, has given an expression to his face which is peculiarly Sardonian. Whatever mutations his countenance undergoes, are but varied modifications of a sneer. It exhibits in every aspect a phasis of disdain. Plunket's face sins a little in this regard, but its expression is less contemptuous than harsh. There is in it more of the acidity of ill humour than of the bitterness of scorn. His pride appears to result rather from the sense of his own endowments than from any depreciating reference to those of other men. But the mockery of Mr.

Joy is connected with all the medium of comparison :

*Et les deux bras croisés, au haut de son esprit,
Il écoute en pitié tout ce que chacun dit.*

The features upon which this perpetual derision is infold, are of a peculiar cast—they are rough-hewn and unclassical, and dispersed over a square and rectangular visage without symmetry or arrangement. His mouth is cut broadly, and directly from one jaw to the other, and has neither richness nor curve. There are in his cheeks two deep cavities, which in his younger days might have possibly passed for dimples, hollowed out in the midst of yellow flesh. Here it is that ridicule seems to have chosen her perpetual residence, for he does not remember to have seen her give way to any more kindly or gentle sentiment. His nose is broad at the root; its nostrils are distended, and it terminates in an ascending point; but it is too short for a profile, and lies in a side view almost concealed in the folds of parchment by which it is encompassed. The eyes are dark, bright, and intellectual, but the lids are shrivelled and pursed up in such a manner, and seemingly by an act of will, as to leave but a small space between their contracted rims for the gleams of vision that are permitted to escape. They seem to insinuate that it is not worth their while to be open, in order to survey the insignificant object on which they may chance to light. The forehead is thoughtful and high, but from the posture of the head, which is thrown back and generally aside, it appropriately surmounts this singular assemblage of features, and lends an important contribution to the Sardonic effect of the whole. His deportment is in keeping with his physiognomy. If the reader will suggest to his imagination the figure of a Mandarin receiving Lord Amherst at the palace at Peking, and with contemptuous courtesy proposing to his Lordship the ceremony of the Koutou, he will form a pretty accurate notion of the bearing, the manners, and the hue of his Majesty's Solicitor-general for Ireland. He is extremely polite, but his politeness is as Chinese as his look, and appears to be dictated rather by a sense of what he owes to himself, than by any deference to the person who has the misfortune to be its object. And yet with all this assumption of dignity, Mr. Joy is not precisely dignified. He is in a perpetual effort to sustain his consequence, and arms himself against the least invasion upon his title to respect. Of its legitimacy, however, he does not appear to be completely satisfied. He seems a spy upon his own importance, and keeps watch over the sacred treasure with a most earnest and unremitting vigilance. Accordingly he is for ever busy with himself. There is nothing abstract and meditative in his aspect, nor does his mind ever wander beyond the immediate localities that surround him. There is "no speculation in his eye," an intense consciousness pervades all that he says and does. I never yet saw him lost in reverie. When disengaged from his professional occupations, he stands in the Hall with the same collected manner which he bore in the discharge of his duties to his client, and with his thoughts fastened to the spot. While others are pacing with rapidity along the flags which have worn out so many hopes, Joy remains in stationary stateliness peering with a side-long look at the peristephic panorama that revolves around him. The whole

however, of what is going on is referred to his own individuality; self is the axis of the little world about him, and while he appears scarcely conscious of the presence of a single person in all the crowd by which he is encompassed, he is in reality noting down the slightest glance that may be connected with himself.

There is something so artificial in the demeanour of Mr. Joy, and especially in the authoritativeness which he assumes with the official silk in which he attires his person, that his external appearance gives but little indication of his character. His dispositions are much more commendable than a disciple of Lavater would be inclined to surmise. I suspect that his hauteur is worn from a conviction that the vulgar are most inclined to reverence the man by whom they are most strenuously despised. Upon a view of Mr. Joy, it would be imagined that he would not prove either a very humane or patient judge; but it is quite otherwise, and those who have had an opportunity of observing him in a judicial capacity upon circuit, concur in the desire that he should be permanently placed in a situation for which he has already displayed in its transitory occupation so many conspicuous qualities. It is not impossible, however, that his promotion may be retarded for some time. Lord Norbury, at eighty-six, has as little notion of resigning as if he were in the vigour of life; and Mr. Joy has a daily opportunity of seeing him gallop to court on a highly mettled horse with an alertness and activity which are not a little contrasted with his own slow and slouching gait. It is true that the government has long been anxious for the retirement of his Lordship. This desire is not very consistent upon their part, as he is in point of intellect and acquirement, as well qualified for the discharge of the public duty, as he was at the period of his original elevation to the Bench. There are those indeed who think that his Lordship's powers give symptoms of the apoplexy, but whatever be the case, it is certain that his friend Mr. Gerahty will not follow the example of Gil Blas, nor warn him of the decay of his judicial faculties. It is therefore not improbable, that Mr. Joy, may upon his way to court, continue for some time to endure the jocular salutation of the Yorick of the Bench, and to hearken to the tantalizing clatter of his horse's hoofs, which are considered to have a peculiarly disagreeable effect upon the ears of the Solicitor-general. In the interval, I doubt not that he may be elected a member of the House of Commons, and represent the city of Dublin. The Roman Catholics are beginning to apprehend that the ambition of Master Ellis may not be preposterous enough to induce him to extend to their body the continued benefits of his opposition, and that they will lose the advantages of his hostility in parliament. When by the operation of a recent act, he will have been deprived of that ubiquity, by which he now contrives to discharge his official functions in Dublin, and to command the applause of listening senates at Westminster, it is likely that the learned Master may, in some lucid interval, relinquish the unprofitable honour of representing the corporation. In that event, his constituents will probably seek for consolation in the constitutional devotedness of Mr. Joy. They cannot indeed expect to meet in him that felicitous conjunction of attributes, which have rendered Master Ellis not only the becoming

medium of their sentiments, but the still more appropriate emblem of their minds. They possess, in that learned gentleman, not only a vehicle but a type. In habits, and in manners—in knowledge, in eloquence, and in integrity, so fortunate a conformity has been established between them, that they may despair to "look upon his like again." Yet Mr. Joy is an unqualified supporter of the doctrine of exclusive emolument, by way of retaliation for the antiquated tenet of exclusive salvation; and for the earnestness of his antipathy to the Popish multitude, the corporators of Dublin will probably excuse those wide dissimilarities in temper and in intellect, which will leave him, whenever he is returned for the city of Dublin, at a long interval from the distinguished senator, from whom, although he may be next to him, he must always continue distant; and of whose genius, liberality and public virtue, Doctor Duigenan himself was only a precursor, and gave but an intimation of more glorious and perfect coming.

The New Monthly Magazine, June 1.

SPANISH PATRIOTS' SONG. BY T. CAMPBELL.

How rings each sparkling Spanish brand,
There's music in its rattle,
And gay as for a saraband
We gird us for the battle.
Follow, follow,
To the glorious revelry,
Where the sabres bristle,
And the death-shots whistle.

Of rights for which our swords outspring,
Shall Angoulême bereave us?
We've pluck'd a bird of nobler wing—
The eagle could not brave us.
Follow, follow,
Shake the Spanish blade, and sing
France shall ne'er enslave us,
Tyrants shall not brave us.

Shall yonder rag, the Bourbon's flag,
White emblem of his liver,
In Spain the proud, be Freedom's shroud?
Oh never, never, never!
Follow, Follow,
Follow to the fight, and sing
Liberty for ever,
Ever, ever, ever.

Thrice welcome hero of the hill!
We laugh to see his standard:
Here let his miscreant blood be spilt,
Where braver men's was squander'd!
Follow, Follow,
If the laurel'd tricolor
Durst not overhaunt us,
Shall you lily daunt us?

No, ere they quell our valour's veins,
They'll upward to their fountains
Turn back the rivers on our plains,
And trample flat our mountains.
Follow, follow,
Shake the Spanish blade, and sing
France shall ne'er enslave us,
Tyrants shall not brave us.

SONG.

WITHDRAW not yet those lips and fingers,
Whose touch to mine is rapture's spell;
Life's joy for us a moment lingers,
And death seems in the word—farewell.
The hour that bids us part and go,
It sounds not yet, oh! no, no, no.

Time, whilst I gaze upon thy sweetness,
Flies like a courser nigh the goal:
To-morrow where shall be his fleetness,
When thou art parted from me all?
Our hearts shall beat, our tears shall flow,
But not together—no, no, no!

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